

THE LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR JANUARY, 1811.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

REPORT ON THE SALEABLE OFFICES IN THE COURTS OF LAW.

Among the most important offices of royalty the distribution of justice to the subjects of the realm stands pre-eminent. When the laws were few, and simple, questions on their construction and application were rare: the king in person might discharge this duty; but when property assumed a multitude of shapes, when it became liable to a thousand different appropriations, when the means of obtaining it were varied almost to infinity, and when the necessities of the State to obtain a proportionate revenue from these multiplied forms of property, necessarily assumed forms almost equally multiplied, then, the questions of law became too intricate, and judicial decisions became too arduous to be determined by the sovereign. He therefore delegated his power to distinct branches of administrative justice; and the attendants on these courts for service or for dignity, were increased with these delegations; the interference of some, was only occasionally wanted; while the duty of others was constant and unremitting. — Some were literary, and demanded knowledge and talents; others merely demanded residence, obedience, or fidelity. — The clerks who recorded the decisions of the court, or who prepared various documents of form for the signature of their superiors, differed much from those who had the custody of the building, and ensured the convenience of the representatives of royalty. Hence, the judges claimed a right of appointing as their

Vol. IX. [Lit. Pan. Jan. 1811.]

officers, individuals, with whose talents and competency they were acquainted. This was especially necessary, when the art of writing, for instance, was confined to those termed the learned professions; and when the errors of ignorance, had ignorance been allowed to act for itself, would have thrown proceedings into inextricable perplexity. The customs of the courts naturally inclined to render these places profitable; and their profits rendered them objects of desire. An ideal dignity was also attached to them, so that they were at once lucrative and honourable. It is not wonderful, that, under these circumstances, a handsome admission fee should gradually become customary, and be expected by those who had the right of appointment. That this, like every thing else *must* be liable to abuse, admits of no denial; and when the State throughout its departments, is intent on deriving advantages by retrenchment of expence, or by diminution of exorbitant profits, the department of Law can not expect to pass without examination, as it has not been free from complaint, and even censure. Whether the expences attending appeals to the laws, are rightful; and how far the emoluments of the officers of the courts augment those expences, we presume not to say. Utopian imaginations may be amusing, but impracticable, in the actual state of things.

On a subject like the present the opinions of practical men, only, are entitled to deference. We may say the same on that much heavier evil *the Law's Delay*, on which our pages are honoured by a valuable communication from an eminent practitioner: — yet we believe, that could decrees be adequately accelerated, the emoluments obtained by the courts would occasion no complaint among suitors.

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When the sale of offices in the several courts of record at Westminster shall be entirely prohibited, provision may be made towards the payment of the salaries to the Lord Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and the charge upon the revenue may be lessened, if the offices of chief clerk, custos brevium, filacer exigenter and clerk of the outlawries, clerk of the declarations, clerk of the common baili estreats and postea, clerk of the dockets, and clerk of the nisi prius for the Western and Oxford Circuits, as well as the offices of clerk of nisi prius for the home and midland and for the Northern and Norfolk Circuits, and for London and other cities where assizes are held, were executed in person, inasmuch as all the fees now payable might be received by the principal officers, who might be authorized to retain such proportion of them as may be thought proper, regard being had to the dignity of those offices, and to a proper remuneration for discharging the functions of them; and they might be accountable for the residue of such fees.

Also, if the office of prothonotary or chief clerk of the Court of King's Bench were executed in person, there might be no occasion for an assistant to the secondary or master on the plea side of the Court, according to the present establishment, and if the office of custos brevium were so executed, he might, with the assistance of clerks to be paid by himself, discharge all the functions of the clerks of the inner and outer treasury, and the clerks of nisi prius, which last-mentioned officers, according to the information they have furnished, are entitled to very considerable fees for supposed transcripts of the nisi prius records from the plea rolls, which transcripts are seldom if ever made, the nisi prius records being now always engrossed by the clerks in Court, or attorneys for the parties, and the clerks of nisi prius doing little more than matters of form.

With respect to the offices of clerk of the rules, and clerk of the papers on the plea side of the said Court, both which offices are considered as being saleable, it appears that after the sale of them shall be abolished; it may be expedient that those officers should receive to their own use only a certain proportion of the fees belonging to the said offices, and should be accountable for the residue, otherwise the abolition of the sale, instead of lessening the charge on the revenue, would operate to give those officers as large a remuneration for their services only, as has hitherto been received by them for their services and purchase money together.

The offices of clerk of the papers, and clerk of the declarations, may with advantage to the suitors be executed by the same person; and the pleas of the general issue

should be entered with him, instead of being entered with the clerk of the dockets, and by this arrangement, a greater sum may be applied towards the payment of the salaries of the Lord Chief Justice and the other Judges than could be done if all the officers now employed were to be remunerated.

The net sums annually received by the Chief Clerk, the Custos Brevium, and Filacer Exigenter and Clerk of the Outlawries, and the Officers belonging to them, whose duties are executed by Deputy, upon an average of three years ending at the respective periods at which their accounts were made up, were £15,022 19 3

Net Fees received by those who executed the offices were somewhat less than one-eleventh part, being..... } 1,356 13 0

Balance of Fees received by Officers not executing duties.... } 13,666 6 3

Add one-third, for example, of the profits of the offices of clerk of the Rules, and clerk of the Papers..... } 1,654 10 10

And three-fourths, for example, of the offices of the three other Clerks of Nisi Prius } 1,055 8 3½

Annual Amount,..... £16,376 5 4½

From which, after there shall have been deducted such sums as on account of the dignity of their offices, may be thought fit to be allowed to the principals discharging the functions of them, beyond the amount of the fees and salaries which hitherto have either been paid and received by their deputies, or for which the said offices might have been executed by deputy, there probably would remain from 12 to £15,000 or upwards, which might be annually applied, in addition to the sums which are now accounted for by various officers to the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and in diminution of the charge upon the public revenue, for payment of salaries of the Chief Justice and Judges of the said Court, subject, however, to increase and diminution, as the business of the Court may vary.

In the Court of Common Pleas, it appears that the following persons hold offices or appointments which have been considered as saleable, and that the right of nomination to such offices or appointments, is as follows:—

First and third Prothonotaries	Appointed by
Clerk of the King's silver....	
Clerk of Jurata	
Clerk of Essoins	
Clerk of Warrants, Inrolments, and Estreats.....	The Lord Chief Justice,
Exigenter.....	
Clerk of Supersedeas.....	
Filacers.....	
Clerk of Errors in Exchequer Chamber.....	

Second Prothonotary..... } Appointed by
Clerk of the Juries, are appointed } The Custos
by Lord Chief Justice on } Brevium.
the nomination of.....

Three Secondaries..... } The respective
Prothonotaries.

The duties of some of the officers, both of the Court of King's Bench and of the common pleas, do not require the degree of attendance which is stated by the officers. And it has probably been so detailed by them from the same persons executing more offices than one, some of which requiring an attendance to the extent stated, has prevented a distinction being made between the hours of attendance of such different officers; of this the clerks of Nisi Prius in the King's Bench, and the clerks of the Jurata, and Juries in the Court of Common Pleas, are instances.

The net annual receipts of the officers of the Court of Common Pleas above-mentioned, on an average of three years ending at the periods when the accounts were last made up respectively, were as follows;—subject to the deduction of the property tax, and to the allowances made to the several deputies by whom the duties of some of the offices were discharged, viz.

Offices executed by Deputy.

Receipt.		Paid Deputy . .		£. s. d.
Clerk of the King's	£. 338 9 4			£16 12 10
Silver		Ditto		12 12 0
Clerk of the Ju-	906 10 7	Ditto		70 0 0
rata				
Clerk of Essoigns	140 0 0			
Warrants, Enrol-		Ditto		221 10 3
ments, and Estre-	603 16 0	Ditto		19 12 0
ats				
Clerk of Juries .	72 13 11			
Clerk of Errors		Ditto		135 0 0
in Exchequer	2,353 16 7			
Chamber		Ditto		49 4 0
Filacer for Sur-				
vey, Sussex and	271 4 0			
Kent, Hants		Ditto		11 3 0
and Wilts . . .				
Do. for Norfolk		Ditto		6 0 0
and Norwich,	36 5 0			
Stafford, Nor-		Ditto		8 3 0
thampton, Sa-	30 0 0			
loph, Rutland,		Ditto		11 10 0
& Monmouth,				
Lancaster,	31 3 0			
Chester and				
Durham	42 10 0			
Do. Derby, Lei-				
cester, Wotts,				
and Warwick				
Do. Cambridge				
don, Suffolk				
and Lincoln .				
Do. Essex and				
Herts				
	£4,406 10 3			£739 0 1

Offices executed in Person.

	£. s. d.
Three Prothonotaries, each	4,406 10 5
£1,627. 3. 4. including £225	
each deducted for premiums on	
life insurance	4,883 — —
	car. ov. £9,289 10 5

	£. s. d.
Register and Clerk of the Super-	br. ov. 9,289 10 5
deas	7 3 4
Filacer for London and Middlesex,	
Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Oxford,	
Cornwall, Gloucester, Hereford,	
and Worcester, including £429. 5.	
deducted for premium on insur-	
ance, and interest of purchase	
money	1,299 5 —
Ditto, for Somersetshire, Bristol,	
Dorset, and Poole	31 14 11
Ditto, for Devon and Exeter, Cum-	
berland, Westmorland, Northum-	
berland, and Newcastle-upon-	
Tyne, Yorkshire, city of York,	
and Kingston-upon-Hull	64 10 6
Three Secondaries, including £120	
each deducted for interest of pur-	
chase money and premiums of in-	
surance	1,410 — —
	£12,102 4 2

The present charge on the public revenue, for the payment of the salaries of the Lord Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, may be considerably lessened, if the number of prothonotaries and secondaries were reduced to two prothonotaries and two secondaries, who would be fully sufficient to transact the business of that Court, now performed by three prothonotaries and three secondaries, inasmuch as the business of similar offices in the Court of King's Bench, the business of which Court is much greater than that of the Court of Common Pleas, is transacted by four officers; and if the number of prothonotaries and secondaries should be so reduced; as no consideration will be paid for these offices after the sale of them shall be abolished, the two prothonotaries and two secondaries would, as is apprehended, be sufficiently remunerated for their additional trouble if they should respectively retain not more than two-thirds of the fees of all those offices, and be accountable for the remainder.

The offices of Filacers for the several counties may be well executed by one person, and that he would be sufficiently remunerated for executing the same by retaining a proportion of the fees of those offices, not exceeding one-half of them; and that he should be accountable for the remainder.

The several offices of clerk of the essoigns, clerk of the King's silver, clerk of the warrants inrolments and estreats, clerk of the juries, clerk of the jurata, whose office corresponds with that of clerk of nisi prius in the King's Bench, and the clerk of the errors in the Exchequer Chamber, should be executed by the officers themselves, of which more than one may be executed by one per-

son, and that they should only receive a certain proportion of the fees of those offices, and be accountable for the residue.

The whole amount of the fees annually received, on an average of three years in the Court of Common Pleas; ending at the period when the accounts were last made up, was, £12,102. 4s. 2d.

	£.	s.	d.
Deduct Fees received by one Prothonotary	1,627	13	4
By one Secondary	470	—	—
Half the Fees received by Filicers	913	7	2½
Fees received by clerk of the King's silver, after payment of deputy..	321	16	6
Clerk of Jurata, after Do.	193	18	7
Clerk of Essoigns, after Do.	70	—	—
Clerk of Warrants, Inrolments, and Estrats, after Do.	461	16	9
Clerk of Juries, after Do.	60	1	11
Clerk of Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, after Do.	2,208	16	7
Deduction	£6,327	10	10½

By means of which deductions, after allowing such sums as may be proper to be added to what the deputies now receive, in order that a proper remuneration may be made to the principals who shall execute the functions of these offices after the sale of them shall be abolished, there will remain probably not less than between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum, applicable to the payment of the salaries of the Lord Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, subject, however, to increase or diminution, as the business of the Court may vary.

The remuneration to be made to the officers, both of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, who shall be accountable for any part of their fees, should not be a fixed stipulated sum, but a certain proportion of the gross amount of the fees they shall receive (after deducting such sums as are payable thereout to the Judges and other officers of the said Courts, and the stamp duties) in order to ensure a proper attention to the discharge of their duties and the receipt of the fees, out of which proportion there should be discharged and paid the salaries of clerks, and other necessary expences of the said respective offices.

As in putting the examples of the proportions of the fees which certain officers might be allowed to retain, the calculation has proceeded on a consideration of the net amount of the fees received by them, according to which only it was possible to form an opinion what sums of money might probably be applied to lessen the charge on the public revenue, it may be proper to notice, that the same proportions cannot be observed in determining what part of the gross

amount of the said fees ought to be retained by those officers, inasmuch as the amount of the salaries of clerks, and other necessary expences to be paid by the officers, when added to what may be a proper remuneration for their services, would not leave the same proportions of the gross amount of the fees to be retained and accounted for as in the examples above-mentioned; and that in determining what may be a proper remuneration of the persons discharging the functions of those offices or appointments, care should be taken that the proportion of fees to be retained by them, on that account, should not, in any case be so great as to enable them, by the assistance of others, to discharge those functions without being themselves constantly and effectively attendant on their duties, otherwise their attendance may become little more than formal, and the charge on the public revenue will not be lessened in the degree in which it may be. At the same time, the proportion of fees should be such as to induce men of character, education and ability (respect being had to the rank of such several officers in the said Courts, and to the nature of their duties) to undertake the discharge of them; and with that view, it may be a matter proper to be considered, whether it may not be fit to provide, that no person shall be appointed to succeed on a vacancy who shall not have been for a certain number of years a practising barrister, attorney, solicitor, or officer of one of the said Courts, or a clerk to such officer. But inasmuch as an increase or diminution of business may hereafter cause such proportion of fees to exceed or fall short of a proper remuneration to the said officers, it may be right that power should be given to the Chief Justices and Judges of the said Courts respectively, with the approbation of the Lord High Chancellor or keeper of the great seal for the time being, to increase or diminish such proportion; and that the appointment or nomination to all such offices in the said Courts as are by law now saleable, and to which the persons, having right of sale have hitherto nominated or appointed, should, after the sale thereof shall be abolished, be made by the Chief Justices of the said Courts respectively, or the senior puisne Judge thereof during the vacancy of the said respective offices of chief justice; and that all such officers should be obliged to keep entries, and make in them regular and true entries of all the fees they receive, to be verified on oath before, and examined signed and allowed by, one or more of the judges of the said respective Courts within a certain time after the end of every term, and to pay over the balances to such persons as may be appointed to receive them.

And it further appears to the commissioners, that some persons who have purchased

their offices in the said courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, have so done in expectation of being afterwards allowed to resign them in favour of other persons to be appointed in their places, for pecuniary considerations, and were it not on account of such expectation, it is evident that after the avoidance of their offices by death or otherwise, by the persons who may be interested in the right of sale, the charge upon the public revenue on account of the salaries of the lord chief justices and the other judges of the said courts, would, upon the extinction from time to time of the lives of the persons who should at the time of such avoidance be in possession of offices purchased by them, be lessened by the full amount of the several annual sums for which their successors may respectively be accountable; but unless the practice, which has in some instances obtained, of such officers resigning in favour of their successors for pecuniary considerations, be abolished within some certain time, it will be impossible to ascertain the period at which the full amount of the several annual sums, for which all the said officers may be accountable, can be applied to the lessening the charge on the public revenue, as, while such practice shall remain, the offices may be continued for an indefinite time, to be exercised by persons who shall purchase them.

But this inconvenience has occurred to the commissioners as being likely to arise from abolishing the above practice, viz. that the said officers may continue to hold their offices after they shall from age, infirmity, or other causes, become unequal to the active discharge of their duties; but, while they may under such circumstances retire from their situations receiving a pecuniary consideration for so doing, younger and more active persons may be introduced into their places, to the benefit of suitors in the said courts, as has happened on former occasions.

This inconvenience, however, may be obviated by authorizing the chief justices, and when those offices shall be vacant, the senior puisne judges of the said courts respectively, to appoint assistant officers to such persons as by the said courts respectively shall be deemed unequal to the perfect discharge of their duties, and to appoint a certain reasonable proportion of the fees to which such officers shall be entitled to be paid by the principals to their assistant officers, and to induce persons properly qualified to become such assistant officers, they might be appointed to such offices with a right of succeeding the principal officers on their respective deaths, with proper provisions for the avoiding their appointments, both as assistants and principals, in case of their or any person on their behalf paying or agreeing to pay any pecuniary consideration whatsoever to any person, in order to their obtaining such appointments.

The master of the rolls in Chancery, the six clerks, the sworn registers, and the usher of the same court, were not thought to be saleable by the commissioners, they, therefore, have forborne to make any report respecting them.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty's royal wisdom.

(Signed) S. LAWRENCE,
S. LE BLANC,
A. CHAMBERE,
R. GRAHAM,
G. WOOD,
JOHN BAYLEY,
C. THOMPSON,
W. ALEXANDER.

29th May, 1810.

From the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, to Mr. Dealtry, Clerk of the Commissioners.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, desiring me to signify to you in writing, for the information of his Majesty's Commissioners, "Whether I considered any, and which of the offices or appointments, mentioned at the foot of your letter, or any other offices within my appointment, to be saleable?" I have to state, that I consider the offices following, viz. the office of Chief Clerk, the office of Custos Brevium, the offices of Filacer Exigenter and Clerk of the Outlawries, all of which are grantable by the Chief Justice for the time being, by patent for life, (and the first mentioned of them for two lives) to be saleable, and to be the only offices immediately held under me, and in my appointment, which are so; and that I consider all the other offices mentioned at the foot of your letter (except the office of Clerk of the Docquets) to be held at the pleasure of the Chief Justice, and not to be saleable. As to the office of Clerk of the Docquets (also mentioned at the foot of your letter), its appointment does not belong to the Chief Justice, but to the Chief Clerk; I understand it, however, to be an office held under the Chief Clerk by patent for life, and I presume saleable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
ELLENBOROUGH.

*St. James's Square,
Jan. 24th 1810.*

From the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to the Clerk of the Commissioners.

Russell Square, Jan. 23d, 1810.

Sir,

In compliance with your letter, I here give you an account of all the offices in my disposal:

The first and third Prothonotaries, the King's Silver, the Clerk of the Essoigns, the Clerk of the Warrants, Inrolments and Estreats, the Exigenter, the Clerk of the Supersedeas, the Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, the Filacers, the Clerk of the Jurata are granted for life, and as I have been informed and believe, have been always considered as saleable; and all of them, except the Prothonotaries, may be executed by deputy, though the profits of the Exigenter and the Clerk of the Supersedeas are so small, that it is hardly possible to suppose that any one would buy them.

The Clerk of the Treasury and the Clerk of the Errors in the Common Pleas are accountable offices, the fees arising from them being paid to the Chief Justice, who allows a salary to each of those Officers.

The Associate, the Marshal, the Cryer, the Clerk of the Chief Justice, and as I believe, the Treasury Keeper,—are appointed during the pleasure of the Chief Justice, and therefore never can have been saleable.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

J. MANSFIELD.

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From the Master of the Rolls, to the Clerk of the Commissioners.

Rolls House, 22d Jan. 1810.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 19th instant I have to state, that the Office of Usher of the Court of Chancery has, as I understand, been usually sold by my predecessors. It has not become vacant in my time. I do not consider any other Office within my appointment to be saleable.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. GRANT.

The Appendix contains reports of the duties performed by each officer, usually stated by himself: also, the emoluments of each, on an average of three years. It appears that in the Court of Chancery scarcely any offices are saleable. The letter from the Six Clerks states, that whether the clerks' office under them be saleable or not, they have agreed not to sell it. But they take high entrance fees from those who are brought up with a view to it as an establishment.

Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, on the Necessity of an Immediate Enquiry into the Causes of Delay in Chancery Proceedings; and of Arrears of Appeals in the House of Lords. By William Beckwith, Esq. Barrister at Law. Printed by Cox, Son, and Baylis. 1810.

Mihi autem egregium in primis videtur, ut foris ita domi, ut in magnis ita in parvis, ut in alienis ita in suis agitare justitiam.—Plinius Secundus, Ep. Cales lib. viii. ep. 2.

Sir,—It is unnecessary to point out to a person of your attainments, that a principal excellence of the British Constitution is, that facility with which it is susceptible of adapting itself to those diversities of custom, which, at various periods, prevail among mankind; while it also readily admits the requisite additions demanded by increasing population, whether in the laws, or in their administration. The foundation of our Constitution is secure, its fabric needs no improvement; but the advantage derivable from the administration of it may be enlarged, and it may be rendered more capable of protecting the rights of individuals for whose security it exists. From the earliest era of our history, the Constitution hath grown with the population, the knowledge, and the extending commerce of the country. Our Saxon ancestors were a free people; the just principles of our present civil polity were planted and cultivated by them; but the exuberance in which we now possess it would have been inconsistent with their habits and manners. Even could their legislators have conceived it in the state at which it has now arrived, their wisdom must have withheld them from bestowing it on ages so rude and so uninformed. Wealth, that undefinable principle of national and individual power, was then unknown in its present form:—Labour, the origin of wealth, was then in a state of ignorant vassalage, and employed rather in the arts of contention, than in those of peace. Property was then, for the most part, simple and absolute; and the modes of commuting one produce of labour with another, by which slavery is always gradually abolished, were then in their infancy. Few laws were necessary for such a state of society: but when labour has improved the productions of nature, or, by combining them, has formed new and various articles of convenience and luxury, the social connexions become multiplied; and laws, capable of being applied with effect to every distinction of circumstance, become almost as infinite as the circumstances themselves. Labour, uncontrolled by despotism, delivers man from a servile dependence on man: it brings the value of the individual into con-

sideration, and claims for its lowest agents, a participation in the safety of government. As the activity of this principle assumes forms infinitely varied, written laws become less and less adequate to the decision of those multiplied causes of right and wrong which must occur in a State, where labour is free to uncontrolled exertion. New property, and new rights of property, will continually arise. Every degree of claim, ownership, or possession, from the slightest or most intricate right of participation to the utmost plenitude of power, may become causes of litigation. On this account, we frequently see precedents, even in our Courts of Justice, gaining the force of laws, while the least appearance of similarity is seized on with avidity, in order to determine the state under which a former case may have been decided; and the study of our law and our jurisprudence is reduced to a study of reported cases, as an indispensable adjunct to a knowledge of the acts of our legislature. When, therefore, a nation has arrived at universal and unlimited freedom, as it regards the production and possession of property (which is manifestly the case in this country at present), the task of dispensing justice becomes tedious and intricate; the executive power requires an additional number of agents; while, at the same time, those agents must be invested with a greater portion of popular confidence. Wealth and greatness are consequences of liberty and uncontrolled industry: with equal certainty will innumerable wrongs proceed from the same sources; and that power of *Equity*, which emanates from the executive branch of the Constitution, will be continually solicited, to determine causes of moment between man and man. This power of *Equity* is, in our country, represented by the *High Court of Chancery*:—in that court, more particularly, the Sovereign may be said to lend his ear to the voices of his people; here, more particularly, the most assiduous attention is due to each individual; and here should every applicant depend on receiving the award of *impartial Equity*, WITHOUT DELAY.

That we possess a Constitution which affords to the inhabitants of our island a just portion of legislation and government, is a blessing of the noblest distinction: the laws are indeed our own, and it is the appropriate boast of Britons, that they yield obedience only to themselves. Perhaps it may arise, in a great measure, from the natural deference of the constituted authorities to the rights of the subject, that our courts, both of equity and of law, have admitted so many forms of practice, which, while they afford all possible opportunity to each party to set forth distinctly every point of the question in dispute, often occasion impediments of various kinds to the progress of judicial investigation, and some-

times are perverted into means of chicanery and deceit. All will acknowledge, that to obtain justice, with as little delay as possible, is a principal source of happiness to every state of society, but, like many a beautiful theory of polity, on which the philanthropic statesman delights to dwell, it is found in practice to be rather desirable than possible. The mind of man does not decide by intuition, but reasons by the tedious concatenation of circumstances; and forms conclusions, according to their import and influence. If then, it is liable to form a partial judgment, according as circumstances are presented to it: in cases of equity, a certain interval of pause, previous to declaration of opinion, is not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable, to enable any human being, in a station of authority, to obtain a clear conviction of mind, and to deliver an equitable and conscientious decision.

But, while I concede so much to the duty of consideration in the distribution of justice, and acknowledge that much hesitation is due, both to the nature of liberty itself, and to the gradual operation of reason, yet, when I contemplate the present state of the causes in the Court of Chancery, and in the House of Lords, I cannot but shudder for the consequences of those dreadfully protracted delays, of which those sanctuaries of justice afford so many instances. Practical men are the best evidence on practical subjects. In the present situation of things, a solicitor employed to commence a suit in the Court of Chancery, can rarely inform his client with any probability, as to the time when his cause may come to a hearing. He may observe, very truly, that the Court is overwhelmed with business: that it is not uncommon for suits to be depending for *ten, twenty, or even for thirty years!*—And who can insure him that his own case shall not experience equal procrastination?

If we follow an Appeal from the Chancery to the House of Lords, the contemplation of the vast accumulation of cases demanding the decision of that *dernier resort* is equally distressing. I am informed, that, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, the number of undetermined appeals to this highest Court of Judicature was at least *two hundred and forty*: now supposing, that nine or ten (the average number of a session) were determined in every ensuing session, it is clear to demonstration, that the whole number set down at this moment, would not be decided in so short a time as twenty years!—And further when I consider, that frequently, through the non-attendance of Peers, in cases of appeals to the House of Lords, the cause becomes little other than an appeal from the Chancellor to the Chancellor;—these facts, with their melancholy

train of circumstances, fill my mind with the most anxious forebodings. I cannot refrain from uniting my voice with the cries of those who behold their property diminishing, who feel their minds distracted from their usual avocations, and who waste away year after year (nay, frequently, the whole duration of their lives) in pursuit, or in defence, of their rights, before the tribunal of their country.

Under such an impression, concerning the present state of public justice, in its highest departments, it was with much gratification I heard of the motion of Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, a member of the House of Commons, who, on the twenty-fifth of last May, moved for the "appointment of a Committee, to enquire into the real causes of the arrears in the appeals to the House of Lords, and to inspect the journals of that House, as to the probable causes of such arrears." This motion, and the speech with which the honorable member introduced it, have the highest claims on public gratitude. The manner in which this application was met by Sir Arthur Pigott and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is an ample acknowledgement of the alarming extent of the evil, and demonstrates the necessity of immediately providing a remedy against its rapid increase. No temporizing measures ought to be admitted: the calamity augments with the prosperity of the country: it has already choked up the avenues of justice. It is of no service to have laws—it becomes an idle boast to say, that our laws are framed by ourselves—it is childish to extol the indefatigable labours of the noble Lord at the head of the Court of Chancery:—that noble Lord has a task assigned him, to which the Augean achievement of Hercules was a mere trifle:—our laws may add daily to the bulk of our statute books,—but who shall administer them, if our judicial establishment remains unassisted, amid a perpetual accumulation of expectant suitors?

The slow and uncertain proceedings of the Court of Chancery must nurture and confirm innumerable vexations between man and man: and what shall prevent them from generating political disaffection, with all its dreadful concomitants? For, do not delay and obstruction, in the administration of justice, amount to the abolition of all the ordinances of legislation, to the annihilation of internal government? nay, to much worse, if any thing can be worse, to the actual plundering of those subjects of the State, who respectfully ask justice from that Constitution, to which they submit, in admiration of its beautiful theory, and in hope of experiencing its practical benefits?

The victims of the practice in the Court of

Chancery, and of the repeatedly postponed proceedings in the House of Lords, are now a multitude. Distracted from their regular occupations, bewildered in mind, and harassed in body, they see their present possessions crumble into the hands of the instruments of continued litigation; while their eyes, with all the painful uncertainty of procrastinated hope, are fixed on an event, which perpetually retires before them, like the rainbow before the deluded child that pursues it. Death, or—worse than death—poverty and misery, overwhelm both parties; or the only bequest of parents to their children, is the continuation of a vexatious and most tormenting course of litigation. How many iniquities are, by these means, encouraged? How many just claims are suffered to expire? The illegal possessor revels in property not his own, and sees the just claimant pining amid the horrors of his situation, from term to term, from year to year, without peace of mind, without leisure,—doomed probably to sink into the grave, before the determination of his suit!

This picture contains no improbabilities: it is sketched from facts notorious among the profession; and when Mr. Taylor, in his introductory speech, observed that a Chancery suit could not probably be disposed of in a less period than fourteen years, his computation with regard to time (strange as it may appear) was very moderate. Twenty, thirty, even forty years, would be no extravagant estimate; for, at this period, I am credibly informed, that a gentleman is living, who commenced a suit in the year 1758,—which suit yet remains undetermined, after the tedious and distressing duration of *two and fifty years*! Nor did Mr. Taylor explain, that the number of appeals to the House of Lords contained on the list (which he stated at *two hundred and forty*) were those only which are set down for hearing. Many others, brought into the Parliament-Office, will not be placed on this list before the House of Lords meets again. Computing their increase at the accelerated ratio in which it has lately proceeded, many more may be expected to put in their unavailing claims to attention before the next Session of Parliament: from which we cannot possibly expect the decision of more than eight or ten.

Can any man contemplate the foregoing list of appeals, and the probable increase, without anticipating the most mischievous consequences? Is not the total insecurity of property perceptible in this? and, amid that insecurity, do not all the advantages of our Constitution, and all the benefits of our commerce, rapidly disappear? For who will engage in the fluctuations of traffic, if the fruits of his labour become uncertain? It is possible, indeed, that some expedients may be devised, whence those who have been long

earning practice of the patience, may persuade themselves into hope. It is comparatively but few, who comprehend the mass of impediments which prevents them from being heard; and the proverbial delay of Chancery proceedings will reconcile many to the procrastination of justice. But this concealment is no longer to be expected: light begins to break in upon that dark and interminable path of intricacies, and will render those, who have hitherto been over eager to "fly to evils which they knew not of," contented to "bear those ills they have." It is to be hoped, that with the light, efficient remedies will be devised to cure the evils it discovers; otherwise the licentious spirit of injury will contemplate the scene without compunction as without controul:—on the contrary, it will delight with gloomy satisfaction, in so favorable an opportunity of destroying the confidence of the people in our admirable Constitution, which then will be described as having nothing more than theoretic beauty to recommend it. At this the enemies of the country, and the more insidious internal enemies of the State, are aiming. Could our insatiable foe, perceive, that we restrain the executive energies of our excellent Constitution—that we forbid them to grow with the growth of our population, and to strengthen with the strength of the Empire,—he might await with increased expectation the speedy arrival of that period, when universal disorganization should favor his plans, and reduce, even Britons, to prefer the administration of Gallic laws, to the total impossibility of judicial administration!—yet that must be the ultimate result of continuing the present system. Neither could those, who are perpetually exclaiming against the existing state of our Constitution, discover a theme more replete with real argument, than a deficiency of efficacious administration in any of its executive departments. When they talk of restoring it to its *pristine* vigour, it is charitable to suppose they intend the rendering its executive departments adequate to our *increasing* prosperity and population: this is not, indeed, to be effected, as they ridiculously contend, by destroying the fabric, but by enlarging it; by extending and strengthening that basis, which as I said before, is already laid in its excellent and comprehensive theory. To temporize, and to adjoin some slight occasional structure, unconformable to the nature of the building, would be to admit the doctrine of those, who insist that its foundation is decayed, and that its remaining walls are mouldering with corruption. The mind that can comprehend its general design will despise all false and inapplicable measures, and will convince the world, that the British Constitution is practically, as well as theoretic-

tically, admirable,—and that it is particularly favorable to the impartial and extensive administration of Justice.

That the most excellent system of legislation should be liable to abuses, in the course of ages, and should require a varied adaptation, suited to the progress of society, is not surprizing. The legislative body should never lose sight of this: yet have we seen that legislative body dreading the appearance of interfering, though ever so little, in the arrangements of our ancestors; while an evil, which is at present of the greatest magnitude, daily enlarges itself, threatens to deprive the laws of their effect, and absolutely chokes up the avenues of justice,—but is met with improper hesitation and opposed with injurious timidity. The causes of this evil are evident. It is notorious that, "The assistance afforded the Court of Chancery is not more than it was *two hundred years ago*, though the business has increased beyond all calculation."—The Union with Scotland and Ireland has more than doubled the number of cases of Appeal to the House of Lords.—The Court of Chancery, in practice, presents too many opportunities of prolonging a case in litigation: and Appeals are made, both from Scotland and Ireland, which have no other object but to gain time.

It would be a mere recapitulation of the preceding arguments, and a want of confidence in your understanding to insist further on the absurdity of restricting the Chancellor in the arduous discharge of his immense labours, to the same aid—to no more than the same aid—that was afforded to his predecessors in the sixteenth century. The population, to whose grievances it is his duty to attend, is more than doubled since that period, and the causes of dissension, arising from the complex nature and greatly multiplied species of property, comprize five-fold the number, that actuated the British public even a century ago.

The eulogia bestowed on the present Lord High Chancellor of England, in the short conversation that followed Mr. Taylor's question, were but a small tribute to his meritorious and indefatigable attention; nor is less commendation due to Sir William Grant, the Master of the Rolls, for his prompt and equitable decisions:—But while I cordially join, in well-deserved praise on these two upright and diligent Judges, I see with deep regret their labours and perseverance exposed to disregard, if not to contempt; while the multiplicity of causes before the Lord Chancellor, incessantly increasing, render such talents and such industry comparatively of very little avail.

Of the many appeals, brought unjustly, and solely for the purpose of *gaining time*, I shall adduce only two instances; and I must

observe, most of the parties; are now living and although the claims, on one side, are of the most clear and honourable description that were ever addressed to human judgment, they still remain unsatisfied and undetermined, after a period of litigation of nearly thirty years in duration. The first is, *the Right Hon. John Earl of Aldborough, Appellant, and George Powell, Esq., Respondent.*

It appears from the Respondent's case, that the father of the present Earl of Aldborough died in 1777, possessed of very large personal property, having made a will, by which he empowered his wife, Martha, "to dispose of the sum of nine thousand pounds, unto such one or more of his unmarried children as she should think most deserving." His two younger sons were his residuary legatees. A codicil enabled the Countess Dowager to dispose of the above sum of nine thousand pounds, and directed, that the legal interest thereon should be paid to her or her assigns, half-yearly. This sum of nine thousand pounds soon became the origin of jealousy and contention to the present Lord Aldborough and his brother, towards the Countess Dowager. They first gave signs of their dissatisfaction at the authority with which their father's will had clearly invested their remaining parent, by neglecting to pay her the interest with regularity; and it became necessary for the Countess to obtain a Deed-poll, to enable her to receive the interest of the nine thousand pounds from Lord Powerscourt, who was indebted to the estate of the late Earl in the sum of seventeen thousand pounds; but as the security bore interest at five per cent., and as she was entitled by the testament of her husband to receive six per cent., the difference was, for about a year, paid by her sons. She soon however had fresh cause to be dissatisfied at their conduct. They compelled her to have recourse to law for the payment of certain annuities chargeable on their estates; they neglected to pay the ninety pounds a year deficient in the interest; while they, at the same time, were proceeding to call in the money in the hands of Lord Powerscourt. The Countess made sundry alterations in the appointments, by which she had assigned the nine thousand pounds, in certain proportions, to all the unmarried children; soon after the death of her husband, still reserving to herself a revocable power over every appointment so made:—but finding all remonstrance ineffectual, she filed her bill in the Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, on the 26th of April 1783, praying that her sons might be restrained from calling in the said nine thousand pounds from Lord Powerscourt. Her sons threw numerous obstructions in the course of their mother's just claim, by a variety of litigious and intentional delays, and the cause came on to be heard,

November 22, 1792; and the same was referred to the proper officer, to take account of the personal estate of the deceased Earl. This afforded the sons new pretences of delay, and they contrived to prevent the Remembrancer from making his report, until November 23, 1795: but before the cause could be finally heard, the Countess Dowager died, on March 10, 1796, after thirteen years of the most cruel litigation. She bequeathed the interest in arrear on the nine thousand pounds in trust to her daughter, Lady Anne Powell, wife of the Respondent, for certain granddaughters; and, in her last appointment, she had bestowed the sum of six thousand pounds, out of the nine thousand, to the same Lady Anne. On account of the abatement occasioned by the death of the Countess, the cause was obliged to be revived, and six years more were consumed from litigation in the ecclesiastical Court in Ireland, in obtaining probate of her will; during which period the Respondent's wife, Lady Anne, having died, and her sister, Lady Hannah Stratford, having also died, the cause was twice again revived. At length a decree was made, on December 10, 1802, whereby the appointments of the deceased Countess Dowager were fully established. This decree was, nevertheless, resisted by the Appellant and his brother, who, it appears, have totally dissipated the personal fortune of their father; and the present Lord Aldborough being tenant only for life in his real estate, and advanced in years, he hoped to elude the consequences of this decree, and, therefore, when the sequestration of his estate was about to take effect, twelve months after the decision of the Chief Baron, he appealed to the House of Lords, which Appeal was before the house four years and then withdrawn, and his Co-executor, the Honourable and Reverend Francis Paul Stratford is now in prison in Dublin.

I purposely select another case, which has arisen out of this, in order to enforce the demonstration, that injustice is the parent of injustice; that, had the course of legal investigation and decision been prompt and efficacious in the first instance, this, the second, would never have existed. Thus it is, that the evil branches arising from a single stem, involve other members of the same family; these again transmit to their successors all the incumbrances under which they have laboured, until the distress becomes infinitely diffused and aggravated, and the sufferings attending it affect generations remote from their unfortunate ancestors, and no small portion of the body politic.

The case is that, in which *The Right Hon. John Earl of Aldborough was Appellant, and Charles Bowen, Esq. Executor of Lady Hannah Stratford, deceased, was Respondent.*

Lady Hannah Stratford, it appears, was one of the sisters of the present Lord Aldborough, and passed many of her latter days in pursuing claims, which were manifestly and incontrovertibly just, but which the delays of a Court of Equity enabled her brothers to withhold from her.

The extreme hardship of these cases prompted two petitions to the Peers; one presented by the Earl of Limerick; the other by the Marquis of Sligo:—both were unavailing: both were ordered to be laid on the table, and no farther notice was taken of them. Yet delay, in causes of this description, becomes equivalent to an award against the sufferer, who, should he not obtain the fruits of litigation during the life of the Appellant, will find the tardy decision of the Supreme Court of Judicature of no avail, since the man who injures him has no more than a life interest in the estates, by the immediate sequestration of which he might obtain his claims: the Respondents, therefore, in the above-cited cases, have advanced large sums of money, during the course of near thirty years: and though the appeals are decided, the causes are still depending in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and may still last many years more.

An Appeal, "*Crone and Penfold*," was entered in the year 1797, and after having been standing *unheard* during a period of thirteen years, was at length affirmed on the 2d of June last. It happens, also, that when appeals are *abated* by the death of one among the contending parties, the heirs or representatives, who may be determined to carry on the suit, can do so only by *entering a new appeal*; they have, consequently, the disadvantage of being thrown back on the list. Hence the issue of every cause becomes every day more doubtful, by the very nature of mortality itself; and its final termination, like the approach of certain mathematical curves to a concomitant right line, is always *indeterminate*.

When we consider the many aggravating circumstances that attend such procrastinated justice, we cannot be surprised, that despair has overwhelmed numbers of suitors, and impelled them to desist from claims, the objects of which were so distant and uncertain. How many are at present pining in want, who have a right to opulence! how many are wanderers, without home and without support, to whom houses and landed property are justly due! The wretched claimant relinquishes rights, in support of which he has exhausted his pecuniary means; and the injurious oppressor derides the staff of justice, which thus breaks short, and leaves him in quiet possession of rights not his own. Sometimes this want of judicial promptitude wears or destroys both the contending parties, and the property in dispute sinks into the

Court of Chancery, unowned and forgotten. The disputants are equally victims: the obscurity of misery overwhelms them both; or the sickness of protracted hope hath consigned them both to the grave. They are no more: their litigated property increases the immense sums engulged in the coffers of the Court of Chancery. It is reported, on good authority, that at this moment the unclaimed trusts in that court amount to a most enormous sum.—Out of this fund those public monuments of private fatality have arisen: the Six-Clerks' Office, the Register Office, the Inrolment Office, the Public Office for taking Affidavits, the Accomptant-General's Office, the Masters' Offices in Chancery, and the Bankrupt Office—all these, it is generally understood, have been erected out of unclaimed property!—But why *unclaimed*?—because justice was dreadfully expensive, and ruinously dilatory: because the minds of the suitors had *sunk in despair*!—Are not these buildings, supposed to have cost one hundred thousand pounds, so many disgraceful memorials of the inefficacy of our present system of judicature?—are they not the tombs of miserable claimants, who have long since cursed the hesitating tribunal of their country, and expired, the victims of procrastinated justice?

Under the conviction of such calamities, might not the Court of Chancery adopt a line of equity, similar to that pursued by the Bank of England? might it not announce the claimants; seek their heirs, or representatives, and, by inviting every possible remedy, endeavour to heal these deep lacerations in the happiness of civil society?

Having written on the subject of the Necessity of a Parliamentary Enquiry into the great and numerous Charities of England and Wales, and adduced many reasons for a speedy reform in the management of them, I was enabled to add to the evils occasioned by the dilatoriness of Chancery, many instances, in which even the eleemosynary poor are sharers in the miseries it occasions; and from those who have nothing, is taken away even that which they ought to have. That subject is already before the public; and I forbear from enlarging on it in this place, except to add, that from investigation of a great number of our public charities, I am convinced, that the intentions of many of the founders and donors, have been most iniquitously frustrated, from the manifest difficulty, or, in other words, the impossibility, experienced by the persons interested, of obtaining, in any reasonable time, that redress which only a Court of Equity can give. How distressing to an upright mind is the consideration that a *suit* in a Court of Equity, to rectify the abuse of a charity, may last upwards of twenty years!—the costs of which most

probably must be paid out of the *Poor's Estate*, not out of the delinquent's property. Every reflective mind must regret such consequences; and the generous and spirited individual, who might do the good work of a practicable investigation, were it likely to be unattended with prejudice to himself or his posterity, must be absolutely deterred from his benevolent intentions, by the insurmountable trouble, expense, and delay, of the proceedings of a cause, in, what is termed, a Court of Equity!—

From such abuses, I deeply regret to say it, there is not a charitable institution now in existence wholly free.

There is a provision for the protection of Charities in Ireland, which this country does not possess. By the 40th Geo. III., cap. 75, a corporation is instituted in Dublin, for the sole purpose of securing Charitable Donations, with power to require Returns; * and in case of concealment or misapplication, to proceed either at law or in equity against the parties. The Charitable Donation Act of Queen Elizabeth, which authorizes the issuing of commissions to inquire into the Abuses of Charities, is, in a great degree, obsolete. No commission has been issued for many years; so that the Charitable Donations of England may be considered as now out of the immediate protection of the law. A Board for Inquiry into the Management of our Public Charities has been proposed. It is to be hoped, that on further examination, and increasing conviction of the necessity of it, we may shortly see it take place. Much, very much, may be expected from the laudable exertions of that most benevolent member of the House of Commons, Mr. Wilberforce; who may be justly denominated the unwearied champion of suffering and defrauded humanity.

But of what avail are the exertions of philanthropy, since the Supreme Court of Appeal is become an asylum, in which the oppressor can elude the sentence of the law pronounced against him, and there remain protected by the dilatory arm of justice? In vain are new laws promulgated, until that executive branch, which is now broken down by a supernumerary load of causes, obtains support: in vain is redress sought for the poor, or safety for the rich, while a determined villain may bid defiance to the pursuit of equity, and from the Court of Chancery, or from the House of Lords, may call on the exhausted patience of his opponent to follow his steps into those sanctified asyla, at

the certainty of enormous expense and the hazard of interminable procrastination.

When the brave assertors of our rights assembled at Runnymede, to lay the foundation of our applauded Constitution, they wisely foresaw, that corruption, neglect, or *delay* in jurisprudence, were not less likely to endanger the liberty, or to impede the prosperity of the state, that open violations of the fundamental principles of that Constitution; they therefore inserted in the GREAT CHARTER, which they exacted from King John, a solemn engagement in these words:—"Nulli vendemus, nulli negamus, nulli differeamus, nulli iuramus, nulli diceremus, rectum vel justitiam."

That this promise has been rarely violated in the courts of *common law*, and never, at any period, has it been more strictly observed than by our present excellent judges, must, without hesitation, be admitted. But have not the modern Barons forgotten this great principle of the actions of their ancestors and predecessors in the thirteenth century? It is, indeed, not less true than lamentable, that while this solemn article of that awful engagement continues to be acted upon by the Crown, in the persons of its inferior judges, we see it neglected by those very Peers, whose forefathers compelled the Crown to concede it to the Liberty of the Realm! Thus the benefits arising to persons from a speedy judgment in an inferior court, are totally lost, by the tedious progress of causes in the august Assembly of *dernier resort*.

I have already mentioned the great and increasing number of causes now on the list in the House of Lords. The grievances to the parties interested, by these delays in judicial proceedings, are not calculable;—they are much more numerous than they appear to be by mere enumeration, because it is their nature to conceal themselves and to sink their victims in obscurity. Private wrongs meet with ready attention from few. We incline to believe, that the sufferer magnifies the difficulties and the miseries of his situation. We feel a predetermination to think, that our Court of Chancery is rather deliberative than indecisive; and we often endeavour to persuade our repining friends, that, *if it takes time*, it employs that time in avoiding error, rather than in increasing misery. But I, who am an old man, and know the Court of Chancery, am convinced, that it has not at present sufficient strength to meet the accumulation of duties that oppress it. I will repeat the statement of one branch of its business, which has come particularly under my own observation. Almost sixty years ago I was one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts appointed by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; and I understand, that in the year 1749 the number of Bankrupts was only 194: whereas last year it amounted to

* For a proposal of a Registry, for the same purpose, consult the Literary Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 905; in which that question forms the subject of a letter, there inserted, which I addressed to Gerard Noel Noel, Esq.

1076. Let us now add to this enormous proportion, the comparative ratio of the time occupied by a bankruptcy at that period and at the present: this, on a very moderate average, made from actual observation, is, that the petitions in bankrupt-cases occupy now *five* days, where they occupied at that period only *one*. Hence the labours of Chancery, in this single respect, have increased in no less proportion than eleven to two. This is, of itself, an irrefragable proof, that the business of Chancery cannot be conducted without more—much more assistance, than it possessed fifty or sixty years ago; and yet its establishment has not received any accession for more than two centuries! Who will withstand the appointment of an increased number of assistants to the Chancellor? Are not accountants absolutely necessary, who might investigate those accounts which are now justly said to be “*referred*” into a Master’s office, where they lie month after month, and in some cases year after year, to the extreme prejudice and heavy expense of the suitors?

It is an aphorism of Solomon, that righteousness exalteth a nation. It is to be hoped we have a sufficient number of wise nobles and commoners, independent, learned, and well studied in the constitution of this great empire, to investigate the evils I have pointed out—and eminent lawyers, more proud of the *sacred distinction* of conducting to a public good, than of exercising any narrow, sinister influence to the contrary; and who, as best knowing the principles and precepts of natural equity and good policy, will give their aid to a just and most necessary reform. The wise administration of justice is of more consequence than *fluctuating* property to a free people; for it affords them small consolation to be assured their laws are good, as long as practice is pernicious and destructive to peace and property. To promote the welfare of individuals is one mean of promoting public peace, and as such, it will have the suffrage of the kingdom at large.

Nor let us forget the embarrassments constantly operating to the injury of agents employed as solicitors; they cannot but be anxious for amendment, for it is extremely injurious to their practice, to advance heavy sums in support of a dilatory, expensive suit for their clients, and liable from procrastination never to get re-imbursed for their trouble, and in many instances not recover the large sums they have necessarily expended in carrying on their *Suits in Chancery*—in addition to the odium they incur, of themselves being thought the cause of a delay they cannot obviate.

Taking these matters therefore in every point of view, they are highly injurious, and

the great and wonderful good that may be reaped from judicious amendments, cannot fail of producing salutary effects to the nation; for which I sincerely trust both Houses of Parliament will give their suffrages.

It appears, by the Reports * of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine the State of the Public Expenditure, that the gross amount of twenty thousand pounds is paid for sinecures and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, in the Court of Chancery alone. † Might not this sum be turned to better account, by way of remuneration for the speedier dispatch of business? for, certainly, without some regulation, that may fully meet the necessity of the case, we cannot expect to see that cordial attachment to the government, which results from personal security. The mind of that man is completely unsettled, who is in perpetual contest for his property:—the basis of his attachment to the State, that contract with society, which implies protection and redress of grievances, fails. He soon loses his esteem for liberty itself, if continually presented to him in the form of unoperative laws; and he learns to prefer the more summary decisions of arbitrary power, to the tedious and scrupulous awards of a court, which consume the life of a claimant, under a solicitude to avoid error in assigning him a present portion of personal wealth. But, is it really a deference to the rights of the contending parties that occasions the impediments arising from forms and references, against which the suitor has to contend? The *revival upon every abatement*, that must almost necessarily happen, where the claimants or defendants are numerous, and which afford the litigious or nefarious all the means they can desire of protracting a cause, and thereby of enjoying, during life, the rents of estates and the interest of personal effects, are most certainly not conducive to the speedy termination of the cause. Lord Coke has said, that “*reason was the very life and soul of the law, and what was contrary to “it was unlawful:*” but, like many other axioms, this is more to be praised in theory than in practice. Many of the distressing forms in the Court of Chancery, and not a few of the rules of practice in the cases of Appeals to the House of Lords, originated in ages of darkness and ignorance, when they were thought conducive to explanation, and when formality was mistaken for precision. All these ought to be investigated, and those

* See the Collection of these Reports in the Literary Panorama.

† Ibid. Vol. VII. p. 18.—See also Report from the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, on the Saleable Offices in the Courts of Law.

which, in the multifarious business now before the Chancellor, are found inconsistent with the course of *instant justice*, should be annulled. In a word, whatsoever may conduce to the prompt administration of justice ought to be established; and no consideration should be suffered, to impede the close and careful enquiry of a well-appointed committee, for this purpose.

Ireland complains of evils resulting from her Union with this Kingdom; but she has not a more serious one to lament, than the practice of appealing from almost every order and decree for the payment of money. That an expedient should be resorted to in an impoverished country, which holds out to an embarrassed man the prospect of perpetual injunction, is *natural*; but that there should not be found among twenty-eight representative Peers in that kingdom, one to step forward and stem a torrent, destructive of the property and legitimate credit of his country, is unnatural indeed!

If then, Sir, what I have here submitted to your consideration, proves (as I conceive it does) the necessity of adopting measures by which Appeals to the House of Lords may be heard and determined with expedition, and the business of the Court of Chancery, so much increased of late years, may be in future accelerated, I have the most complete confidence in your ability to suggest the proper mode by which the salutary work may be effected: and, not to shrink from the duty of assisting in so honourable an undertaking, I will be free to own, it occurs to me, that the remedies for the evils mentioned, arising, manifestly, from the dilatory proceedings in the Appeals made to the House of Lords, and the multiplied and overwhelming load of business in the Court of Chancery, appear to be neither irremediable nor of extreme difficulty. Not that I presume to be so good a judge on this important national concern as many others; and I submit my opinion to that of those who are better qualified than myself to discern the consequences attending alterations in settled modes of practice. Nevertheless, I hope you will excuse me for mentioning what has occurred to me on this subject. It might, I conceive, give some check to Appeals to the House of Lords, made with a fraudulent intent to avoid payment of just demands, were their Lordships to require from the Appellant, before he was permitted to lodge his Appeal, an affidavit, stating, that in his judgment and belief, and as he was advised by his Counsel, he has good and probable cause for making his Appeal to their Lordships, and that such Appeal should invariably be signed by two Counsel, one of whom shall be within the Bar, thereby certifying that the Appellant, in their opinion, has good cause to appeal. And further, it

might promote a dispatch of the great number of Appeals already before the House, if their Lordships were to form a standing Committee of five or more Lords, with one of the Judges, whose concern it should be to examine and hear Appeal Causes during the Session, and, from time to time, as they heard each cause, to make a report of their judgment thereon to the House; on this, if satisfactory in the opinion of the Lord Chancellor and the other Lords present, judgment should follow immediately. Suppose one or more eminent Barristers, well acquainted with the business of the Court of Chancery, were by His Majesty constituted a Judge or Judges for the sole purpose of assisting the Chancellor under the appellation of Equity Judge or Judges, whose office it should be to hear and determine causes in Lincoln's Inn Hall, on days when the Chancellor did not sit there. Were it thought expedient to provide competent salaries for such Judge or Judges, the nation would, I apprehend, willingly pay an adequate compensation for this additional labour out of the public purse.

If we look back and examine what has happened in other kingdoms, we shall find grievances of a similar nature have arisen in the administration of justice, though, perhaps, not equally great and extensive with those I have mentioned, as now existing in this country. I recollect, in the year 1746, an account was detailed in our public prints, of what the then King of Prussia did to remedy the evils complained of, in the administration of justice in his courts of judicature; and being somewhat analogous to the reform apparently wanted in our supreme courts, I will here state the method he took to prevent such delay and chicanery. He published the following mandate and letter, *viz.*

"FREDERIC, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. We graciously salute our friends and worthy counsellors; you are to learn by the copies of the orders hereunto annexed, the directions given to Cocessi, our Minister of State. And we trust, that you will execute these intentions, with strict exactness, which you have not heretofore done; and that you will apply yourselves to the moderating of the immense expence to which the parties are liable, who apply to you for justice, which occasions universal complaints. If, by this rescript, a suitable remedy be not found, answerable to the end proposed, we shall consider of other means to procure to our subjects, expeditious, solid, and impartial justice."

The King's Letter to M. de Cocessi.

"Cocessi, my dear Minister,
"A multitude of examples has convinced me how just a foundation there is, for my subjects' complaints against the admini-

"nistration of justice in my dominions. I
 "have taken a resolution not to shut my
 "eyes to such abuses; but carefully to look
 "into them myself. You, are, therefore, to
 "address yourself in consequence hereof, to
 "all my tribunals of justice in due order,
 "and oblige them to cease the abuses which
 "chicane, interest, and delay, have intro-
 "duced into their administration, and which
 "call for vengeance from Heaven. You are
 "at the same time to signify, that they must
 "be ready and quick in their determinations,
 "without exception of persons; to moderate
 "the expence, by the abridgment of pro-
 "ceedings that have in them more of form
 "than use: and, in one word, only to apply
 "themselves to the dispatching of business
 "with the utmost celerity that the nature of
 "the case before them can possibly admit of,
 "under pain of losing my favour, and in-
 "curring a suitable punishment.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "FREDERIC."

It appears that in pursuance of this author-
 ity, M. de Cocessi executed his Sovereign's
 project so effectually for shortening the dura-
 tion of suits, that of two thousand four hun-
 dred depending in the courts in Pomerania,
 he got all decided, except thirteen, within a
 year; and the same methods were used in
 other parts of that great and wise Monarch's
 dominions; so that, by the new regulations
 in his courts of judicature, causes, which for-
 merly lasted seven years, were determined in
 one. In memory of an event so conducive
 to the peace and happiness of his subjects,
 His Majesty caused a medal to be struck, on
 one side of which, he is represented reducing
 the scale of justice to an equilibrium, by a
 touch of his sceptre, with this motto:
 "Emendate Jure."

Here we have an example of a general re-
 form of the many abuses in the administra-
 tion of justice; and that renowned potentate
 lived to see the happy effects of it in his go-
 vernment.

Is Britain then YET doomed to remain be-
 hind, in the godlike act of rendering justice
 WITHOUT DELAY? Britain, the equity of
 whose Laws and the name of whose Juries
 have proverbially resounded over the nations
 of the Earth? Britain, "where Commerce
 "sits enthroned, and gives audience to the
 "World?"—Heaven, and its increasing
 prosperity, forbid! and may our own véné-
 rable and beloved Sovereign, who has now
 reigned half a century over us, still live to
 see the grievances, herein-before specified, en-
 tirely redressed, for the benefit of his subjects
 —by such means as the Three Estates of our
 glorious Constitution may deem wise and ex-
 pedient!

To you, Sir, there is no necessity of fur-
 ther pressing a subject, which so manifestly
 demands your eloquence and talents. On
 you, therefore, and on those Members of the
 Legislature, who feel the importance of my
 appeal, I call for those exertions, which, by
 strengthening the Executive Power of the
 Constitution in the Courts of Equity, will,
 may must, save the Laws themselves from
 falling into decay, and affording the most
 disgusting retreats to lingering and languid
 discontent.

I now conclude with the animated lines of
 the patriotic poet:

In RIGHT, in FREEDOM, lives the glowing Mind,
 That prompts to noblest Deeds, and forms and
 moves

The Patriot and the Sage! But FREEDOM'S SELF,
 Best Friend of every Truth and every Worth,
 THERE ONLY DWELLS WHERE FAITHFUL LAW
 ABIDES,

AND SENATORS, with highest Powers of Law,
 ARE MINISTERS OF JUSTICE!

I am, Sir,

With sincere respect,

Your most humble servant,

WM. BECKWITH.

28, Red Lion Square,
 Oct. 26, 1810.

Mr. Beckwith has added an Appendix
 containing the names of the Appeals be-
 fore the House of Peers at the end of last
 Session—their number is two hundred and
 forty one.—He has likewise given us the
 following comparative list of Bankrupts for
 the years 1731 1732 1733 1807 1808 1809

January.....	16	8	18	79	124	74
February ...	12	8	13	108	98	102
March	10	11	16	75	102	87
April.....	25	15	12	93	96	100
May.....	12	14	11	102	93	98
June.....	17	13	18	78	89	97
July.....	14	33	17	38	110	58
August.....	8	9	6	61	138	71
September..	5	10	10	62	92	86
October.....	16	20	14	77	96	75
November .	13	22	13	94	97	132
December..	14	17	29	135	98	96
Total	162	180	177	1002	1233	1076

It is understood that the necessity of paying
 attention to the distresses occasioned by the sub-
 jects of complaint stated in this letter, has
 been felt by government; and probably would
 have led to further proceedings, but for a cala-
 mity, which interests the nation at large.

Hindoostanee Philology: comprising a Dictionary, English and Hindoostanee, also Hindoostanee and English; with a Grammatical Introduction. By John Borthwick Gilchrist, L.L.D. In two Volumes. Vol I. Quarto. Price £4 14s. 6d. Edinburgh, printed. Black and Co. London: 1810.

THE importance of a correct acquaintance with the language of the people, which, not very naturally, are at present our subjects in India, has lately been felt with increasing conviction. In proportion as our Oriental Empire has been extended, and has appeared to be also established, we have become sensible to the duties of sovereignty, and have listened to the united voice of humanity and policy. The disposition to ameliorate as much as possible the political state of the natives, and to render their abilities effective, in supporting and harmonizing the Commonwealth, has led to numerous enquiries into their real condition; while the relative situations of both parties, those who govern, and those who are governed, has convinced them of the necessity for greater familiarity with each other's language, as the mean of facilitating the indispensable intercourse for that purpose.

We have taken several opportunities of shewing the progress made by the natives in writing our language: some of them have been highly creditable to their diligence and talents. Equal attention, we trust, is paid to the native language by the British residents, and more than equal progress is made in it. Every endeavour of which this benevolent intention is the object, deserves encouragement and applause:—to which we readily add, *remuneration* also. For we are of opinion that the expectation of reward always has been a stimulus to exertion: it is a principle implanted in human nature, for the most beneficial ends; and certainly, it is a principle not to be overlooked in the present situation of the world around us.

In proportion to the difficulties of a work, is the honour of having completed it; and had our opinion been asked, it is possible that we should have adjudged the palm of difficulty to the execution of a Dictionary of the Hindoostanee Language, in Britain. Indeed some of the

Vol. IX. [Lit. Pan. Jan. 1811.]

impediments to a complete performance of the kind, have exceeded the patience or the purse of the learned author of this work. Instead of printing the Hindoostanee words in the characters of the country where that language is native, he has been obliged to content himself, with a key plate to the Hindee Alphabet; and has given the words themselves in the Roman type. To whatever nicety Dr. G. has brought his system of combination of Roman letters, with design to express accurately the sounds of Hindee phraseology, there will always be a something which the ear will have to learn, whenever it is to be the guide of the tongue in imitating those sounds. The meltings of letters and syllables into each other, which current speech indulges, can never be adequately represented by signs addressed to the eye; though we frankly acknowledge that the doctor has done much towards accomplishing this intention. Moreover, the eye of the person who is to be occupied in perusing, or in writing, the signs of discourse in any language, can never be too early or too intimately familiarized with the letters, and their combinations into syllables and words. Habit exercises an authority, which all who are conversant in foreign languages know to be almost absolute: in many cases even despotic. Which of our best classic scholars is not more embarrassed by a page of Greek, printed in Italic, than by the same in Greek letters?—the relation of the words to each other, and to their roots, is confused by being presented contrary to the usage on which habit has been formed. However, if we cannot obtain all we wish, we must be content with what is possible. The work before us is an instance of great labour; and it will be found very useful, to those who have occasion to consult it, in the prosecution of their studies, as a book of reference.

Dr. G. does not profess to consult "the convenience of such as persist in servilely debasing their own language to accommodate the low wretches about them. . . . All such various expressions as ketil-ee, towel-ee, beef-istekee, bool-ee, bukulus, seek-man, ruput, buera, kak, &c. have been, and shall be, in this work, studiously avoided. When barbarisms are as unnecessary as they are slavish, nothing can be more absurd than either

C

adopting them ourselves, or encouraging our servants to do so; unless we mean (which has been too long the case), to take the same advantage of their servility and ignorance in return. From those gentlemen who will not extend their inquiries beyond the sphere of a *consumer* (Khan-saman), *Kismigar* (Khidmargar) or the still more savage crew of bearers (buera), cooks, link-boys, sweepers and others, by whom we are surrounded, very little improvement in this or any other language can reasonably be expected." We think the doctor is right in this delicacy: because, it is every way probable that the authority of his work might be quoted in time to come in support of expressions, which his better knowledge would have condemned without a moment's hesitation; and thus a permanent advantage would have been sacrificed to a temporary convenience.

To convey some notion to our readers of a part of the difficulties attending the Hindoostanee language itself, and of the inevitable anomalies into which it must have fallen by a mixture of dialects, we transcribe an account of it from Meer Unmun's elegant translation of the Char Durwesh, in Mr. Elliott's literal version.

"I have received the following detail of the origin of the Hindoostanee language from the mouths of my ancestors: The city of Dillee according to the Hindoos, has stood for four ages. Their princes and subjects have resided there from the remotest antiquity, speaking their peculiar dialect. The empire of the Moosulmans is of a thousand years standing: Sooltan Muhmood of Ghuznu led the way. Then succeeded the Ghuoriyan and Lodiyan dynasties. From this intercourse, the languages of the Hindoos and Moosulmans became in some degree intermingled. At length, Tuemoor (in whose family the title and dignity of the state still remain) conquered Hindoostan. On account of his coming and remaining, the military market became stationary in the city; therefore the market of the city obtained the name of oordoo-Bazar or Camp-Market. Then Hoomayoon, being defeated by the Puthans, fled to Persia. After some years, having returned, he punished the surviving rebels. No disturbers of the peace remained who had sufficient power to excite rebellion. When the Emperor Ukkur ascended the throne, then all the neighbouring tribes, having heard of the discriminating generosity and liberality of that unrivalled family, collected together; but the dialect and language of each differed from that of the other. Being as-

sembled together, making exchanges and bargains, and carrying on colloquial intercourse, the oordoo became by degrees the standard language. When his Highness Shah Juhan (sahibi Qiran, the lord of felicity), caused the royal fortress, the great mosque, and the city ramparts, to be built, he adorned the peacock throne with jewels; and having erected a tent *lofty as the heavens*, reared it on poles, and fixed it with ropes, while the Nawwab Ulee Murdan Khan cut the canal and brought it to the city. Then the emperor being happy, ordered a festival, and made the city the seat of government. Since this time, it has been called Shah Juhanabad (though Dillee is distinct, for that is called the old, this the new city), and its market place obtained the name of the Royal Camp. Since the time of Tuemoor till the reign of Moohummud Shah, indeed till the age of Uhmud Shah and Alumgeer the Second, the empire continued, generation after generation, in the same family. At length, the oordoo dialect, by continual polishing, attained such a degree of elegance, that the language of no other city could stand in comparison with it. But an impartial judge is required to form a decision. It has pleased God to bring forward such a learned critic as Mr. John Gilchrist, who, by his judgment, acuteness, and indefatigable industry, has been enabled to compile a Grammar of the language. On this account, the Hindoostanee language has become more widely diffused among the surrounding states, and has acquired increased lustre. Still every one deems his own language, habits, and customs the best. The clown thinks himself the politest man in the world, and finds fault with the citizen; but the wise know how to decide the matter.

"When Uhmud Shah Ubdalee came from Kabool and plundered Dillee, Shah Alum had gone towards Bengal. No heir nor possessor of the throne remaining, the city was left without a leader. So true it is, that the city received all its splendour from the good fortune of the monarchy. On a sudden, ruin spread around; the most respectable persons of the city became scattered abroad in various directions, wherever they could severally find refuge. Thus situated, from having intercourse with the inhabitants their language became altered. There were also many who, for various reasons, went to reside eight or ten years at Dillee. How can it be expected that such persons will speak with idiomatic purity? they must necessarily fall into a number of mistakes; while those men, who, having endured at Dillee all hardships, remained firm as the pavement, and whose ancestors have inhabited the city for five or six generations; and he who has moreover frequented the levees of the nobles, all the fa-
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shows, and walks, and for many years has been at the public amusements and haunts of the city, and who, after having quitted it, has paid particular attention to the language, will assuredly possess the oordoo dialect in its utmost extent and purity. Such is the case with this pilgrim (Meer Ummon, the author), who, visiting many cities and having seen many sights, has made this progress in his work."

Our readers need not to be informed that their old acquaintance, the city of *Delhi*, is here written *Dillee*: the conqueror *Timur* is *Tuemoor*; the famous *Akbar* is *Ukbar*;—*Shah Jehan* is *Shah Juhan*; and *Ahmed Shah Abdallah*, is *Uhmud Shah Ubdalee*.

The vowels in these appellations are the flexible and changeable sounds. It is therefore necessary to fix as far as possible their true value; though after all, we conjecture that their pronunciation varies in different districts, conformably to that of the Arabic language, even in the provinces where it is native. The change of vowels has, occasionally, a great effect on the import of expressions. The consonants are invariable, like the bones in the body which determine its height, and breadth; while the vowels are like the flesh and muscles, which mark its state of fatness or leanness; or like the varying complexion, which denotes the state of health, and renders the same person at different times scarcely recognizable by his intimate acquaintance.

A powerful cause of still greater perplexity, is that employment of double meanings,—frequently contradictory—in the same word, which is practised in the Hindoostanee:—so, *kull*, *to-morrow*, signifies also *yesterday*; and *purson*, *nurson*, *turson*, *the day after to-morrow*, signify also, *the day before yesterday*. This is surely strange enough! and perplexing enough too, to European chronologists.

With equal perversity, cooks, tailors, scullions, are decorated in Hindoostanee with the title of *Calif*; one of the most honourable, and even a title of sovereignty: a sweeper, too, is hailed a *prince*, *mihtur*; and a sweeper's lady is equally dignified with the honourable appellation of *princess*, *mihturanee*. In what could this misapplication of terms originate?

But further; the word *buseer*, for instance, signifies a *person who can see*, yet in Hindoostanee it is more commonly applied to the *blind*: the word *juooth*, which

properly signifies a *lie*, is commonly used in the sense of a *joke*, or *jest*, or *bit of fun*: which leads the Doctor to remark that this falsification may, perhaps, be traced to "the little regard which the natives of Hindoostan pay to truth, in their own transactions; and the privileges which most of them take, from their infancy, of telling lies, always without remorse, and often with impunity; so much so, that a lie seems to be considered more as a venial trespass than a crime." One would hope, that this censure was not equally applicable to the familiar use of *khushum*, an enemy, for a husband! !—although, to say truth, we have our fears that this perversion, like the other, indicates a state of sentiment, among the population at large, not extremely favourable to the purity of Hindoo Morals.—Those who incline to believe the best of the Asiatic fair, and that their vengeance on their enemies terminates in misnomer, may derive satisfaction from the Doctor's assurance, that "he has found no word for *cuckhold* or *cuckoldom* in the Hindoostanee; and that the idea of *horns*, in such cases, does not exist among the Asiatics."—Happy men!

There is something more congenial in another distinction of words employed in two senses: *zor* which signifies *strength*, signifies also *admirable*; *tumash* which signifies *diversion*, signifies also *comical*; and *bhula*, which signifies *well*, implies also *droll*. But we can easily discern a relation between these: for who may not admire an extraordinary instance of *strength*?—or who would scruple to describe a laughable *diversion* as *comical*? Whether Dr. G. however, has not paid too great a compliment to the "sagacity and assiduity" of a reader, when he thinks that he may be able by a little "practice and experience" to discover on what occasions words are used in contradictory senses, we will not decide. So far as our own knowledge extends these are some of the most difficult knots to untie, which are found in foreign languages: and this the rather, because they are usually derived from a kind of *cant* or *slang* acceptance of terms, which to those who cannot possibly be familiar with such dialectical corruptions, are absolutely incomprehensible. They may be traced more frequently to the dregs of the people, than to the better classes.

It seems, however, that the British are

chargeable with contributing to the corruption of the Hindoostanee: our word *grenadier* is changed by the natives to *guran-deel*, which signifies *heavy bodied*; and they insist that this is a word of their own, and no corruption; but, in revenge, we have dislocated a much greater number of Hindoostanee compounds. We shall adduce an instance, which may also serve as a specimen of Dr. Gilchrist's performance.

Lion, *bubur*, *sher*, *usud*, *bagh*, *sherishurzu*, *haedur*, *huzubur*, *singh*, whence the names of most *Raj-poots*, &c. such as, *Jue-singh*, the *lion of victory*; *Bulwunt-singh*, the *strong lion*; *Chet-singh*, which is similar to King Richard's surname, *Cœur de lion*; *Ram-singh*, *usud oollah*, the *lion of god*, v. [*tyger*, *leo*,] a *lion's whelp*, *bughela*; *bold as a lion*, *sher-murd*; a *lion's den*, *thur*. In the lists or catalogues of our sipahees, those names that are compounded with *singh*, like *singh-ras*, as well as many others, are often strangely accommodated to the English language, whence *Harrison*, *Davidson*, &c. for *Hurree-singh*, *Debee-singh*; nor is it the first time that our friend and ally *Futib-singh*, has gone by the name *Paterson*. This accommodating mode of corruption will be found, in almost every instance, perfectly reciprocal.

A less noble, but perhaps more amusing article may instance the structure and sound of the Hindoostanee language, and at the same time a popular tradition, of a description which we should have been very well pleased to have met with more frequently. The second volume we expect will supply many more occasions of similar information.

Duck, (*tame*) *but*, *butuk*, (*wild*) *chukwee*, *chuku,ee*, v. *drake*. This is the large duck or goose, well known in India by the name of *Bruhmunee goose* or *duck*, and in the poetry of the Hindoos is their *turtle dove*, for constancy and connubial affection, with the singular circumstance of the pair being doomed for ever to nocturnal separation, for having offended one of the Hindoo divinities. Whence,

Chukwee chukwee do june—in mut maro ke;
Ye mare kurtar ke—ruen bichhora ho,e.

Mark, heaven's decree! and man forbear
To aim thy shafts, or puny thunder,
At these poor fowls;—a hapless pair,
Who pass the lonely nights asunder.

If we believe popular tradition and assertions, the cause is so far confirmed by the effect observable in the conduct of these birds to the present day, who are said to oc-

cupy the opposite banks of a water, or stream, regularly every evening, and to exclaim the live-long night to each other thus:

Chuku,ee, muen a,oon? Nuheen, nuheen,
Chukwa.

Chukwa, muen a,oon? Nuheen, nuheen,
Chuku,ee.

Say, shall I come, my dear, to thee?

Ah no! indeed that cannot be.

But may I wing, my love, to you?

Nay, chuck, alas! this will not do.

What an admirable subject for Ovid, in his *Metamorphoses*! certainly the poet, would have enlarged *con amore* on the complaints of these Hindoo *turtle doves*, *geese*, indeed! condemned to an interminable separation the most distressing to all true lovers!—that of the live-long night; although within hearing of each other!

From this report our readers may form their opinion on the nature and utility of this Dictionary. It is not all we wish for; but it is all we may expect. Very few are competent to such a labour. It has been conducted under many disadvantages; and after all, perhaps, it should rather have been executed in Asia than in Europe. Dr. G. speaks handsomely of the advantages he has derived from other works, especially of Captain Taylor's valuable *Hindoostanee and English Dictionary*, edited and enlarged by Dr. Hunter of Bengal. But the greatest assistance he could (perhaps) receive was from the talents and assiduity of Lieut. Thomas Roebuck of the Madras Military Establishment, who obtained two years leave of absence, for the express purpose of assisting in the revision and execution of the work; more especially in that important and difficult division of it, the *reversion* of the articles from English and Hindoostanee to Hindoostanee and English. The present volume contains the former division only; the latter having experienced difficulties; and to overcome these demands a delay, the result of which will we hope justify the doctor's expectation, of still greater advantages to the public, connected with its appearance in due time. In the mean while, as part of the reward due to the merit and diligence of Lieut. Roebuck, we deem it our duty (having been favoured with a copy of an official letter to him, not inserted in the volume) to inform the public of the opinion entertained by the Com-

pany, on his exemplary services in this difficult department of Oriental Literature :

To Lieut. Thomas Roebuck.

Sir,

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have considered your letter submitting a statement of your labours in Oriental Literature, and expressing your hope that the Court will bestow upon you such remuneration as they may deem your services entitled to ; and I have to acquaint you that the Court being impressed with a high sense of the value of your labours, they have resolved, that you be presented with the sum of *five hundred guineas*, as a mark of their approbation thereof.

I have further to acquaint you that a warrant for the said sum has been made out to you accordingly.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Sec.

East-India House, 6th June, 1810.

Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain. By Alexander de Humboldt. With Physical Sections and Maps. Translated from the original French, by John Black. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 455, 531. Price £1. 18s. Longman and Co. 1811.

SPANISH America, is an object which of late, has come forward rapidly on the horizon of European politics, before the voyage of Anson. Little known, even geographically, beyond the confines of its parent state, and almost every document relating to it, classed in the archives of Old Spain, among the *Arcana Imperii*, the literary world equally with the political, was obliged to remain satisfied with shreds and patches of information ; or with gleanings, obtained by accident or by stealth. — Suspicion or conjecture, was the extent to which the boldest speculator ventured ; and what were the capabilities of the country, was rather inferred than affirmed, by the best informed student in statistics.

When France, in direct opposition to her own interest interfered to give liberty to North America, there were some among us (we speak from personal knowledge) who foresaw that the result would be destructive to that politic power ; though none we believe, anticipated the extent to which that destruction has proceeded. M de Vergennes, who had perfected what the Duc de Choiseul begun,

was on his death-bed fully convinced of the distresses advancing with rapid strides, eventually to overwhelm his country. Neckar, who equally with De Vergennes, had been deceived in his estimate of British power and spirit, lived to see, what he deemed a triumph, end in despair. When Spain was over-persuaded against her convictions, to become a party to the war in favour of the now United States, all who had obtained that information, limited as it was, which was then extant, inferred that the example of North America would soon be followed in the South ; and that Spain might prepare herself to bid an everlasting farewell to her trans-atlantic possessions. The spirit of independence has been active, more or less openly, in South America from that day to this : and the propositions made to British officers from Buenos Ayres and other places, are so many vouchers for the truth of what we affirm. As the disposition toward independence was fomented in North America, by French agents under the direction of Choiseul, — and so far had they proceeded, that Louis XVI, though anticipating evil from the machination, yet could not stop it, — so, it may be, that French agents were also employed in enlightening the Spanish Americans, and that Buonaparte like Louis, wishes the progress of these enlightenings to be stayed. That he really did desire to hold the Spanish colonies in dependence on Spain, and to render them tributary to France, admits of no doubt ; that his scheme has failed, and that they will establish their independence, we consider as certain ; and this new character under which they are about to appear, increases greatly that importance, which attaches to the knowledge of their actual state and condition. In proportion as South America rises in importance, North America declines. It was not for themselves only, that the Americans took off so great a quantity of British goods, as they did some time ago : it was to export them to their southern neighbours of the same continent. During the American embargo, those goods went direct from Britain ; and thus Britain obtained an immediate intercourse with her real customers, which she will do well to cultivate, and extend to the utmost of her power. Seeing then, that we are now opening an avowed and authorized commerce with the Spanish Americans, instead of a clan-

destine and almost furtive traffic, we cannot but desire to obtain all possible intelligence, relative to the country, to the bounties of nature distributed therein to the disposition and character of the inhabitants, and generally to whatever interests the geographer, the naturalist, the philosopher, the moralist, or the statesman.

Nothing could be better timed to answer the demands of the inquisitive, than this publication of the Baron de Humboldt. Many a long year has he travelled in the Spanish colonies; many a hazardous journey has he taken; many a laborious operation has he performed. With specimens of his acquisitions the world has already been favoured in various shapes; and the present work adds to our obligations received from this adventurous disciple of science.

New Spain is more commonly known among us as the government of Mexico; because the chief city, from various causes, has been more familiar in our general course of reading. All the world has heard of the conquest of Mexico by Cortez; and the wealth of the Mexican mines, has become proverbial. Little care has been taken, generally speaking, to distinguish the provinces in which these mines are situated: they have been uniformly attributed to Mexico; and that has been sufficient. It will be our own fault if this, or any other incorrectness, be longer continued among us. M. de Humboldt, gives a particular account of the divisions of this extensive viceroyalty, and takes pains to obtain a precision, which while it may possibly be superseded by recent events, nevertheless bears testimony to his industry, and researches.

The order adopted by the Baron, after a geographical introduction, is, that of—general considerations on the extent and physical aspect of New Spain:—on the climate, agriculture, commerce, and military defence of the country: to these, succeed—the population, the distinctions among the inhabitants, their numbers, maladies, languages, &c. The provinces into which New Spain is divided, the state of cultivation, and of the mines, form the concluding articles. The whole is divided into four books, and these into nine chapters. A small appendix of maps, is annexed to this edition: in the original, they are much more dignified, and instructive.

Those who read for entertainment, will find the Baron not uniformly to their taste; he advances too far into detail to please them, and his style is not sufficiently lively, to impart delight. He narrates what he saw; and his remarks convey information, on a variety of subjects, at once new and interesting. Our author enjoyed the invaluable advantage of liberal communication with the best informed officers of New Spain; and by their assistance, he has not only corrected a multiplicity of errors extant in maps, and descriptions, but has introduced to our acquaintance, various cities and towns some of them containing not less than 70,000 inhabitants, of which we had no previous knowledge. By means also, of his barometrical observations, he has been enabled to convey an idea of the relative heights of different mountains and other elevations; and for the first time, we have it in our power, to form adequate conceptions of the nature and elevation of the tableland of Mexico, and its lakes. Not less interesting to the geologist, is the sudden and stupendous descent towards Vera Cruz, which amply explains the obstacles to a post-chaise intercourse between the capital and its eastern ports. The road to Acapulco, the principal western port, is less striking, but not less practically difficult.

The condition of man is the most interesting object in every country; and we confess ourselves gratified, by finding that in New Spain, the number of slaves, negroes, is comparatively few, and the state of the Indians is less unhappy than we had been accustomed to suppose. We extract with pleasure a passage, from which it appears, that the mines, though a considerable source of wealth, are not the only, or even the chief wealth of the province of Mexico.

The Indian cultivator is poor, but he is free. His state is even greatly preferable to that of the peasantry in a great part of the north of Europe. There are neither corvées nor villanage in New Spain; and the number of slaves is next to nothing. Sugar is chiefly the produce of free hands. There the principal objects of agriculture are not the productions to which European luxury has assigned a variable and arbitrary value, but cereal gramina, nutritive roots, and the agave, the vine of the Indians. The appearance of the country proclaims to the traveller that the soil nourishes him who cultivates it, and that

the true prosperity of the Mexican people neither depends on the accidents of foreign commerce, nor on the unruly politics of Europe...

Those who only know the interior of the Spanish colonies from the vague and uncertain notions hitherto published, will have some difficulty in believing that the principal sources of the Mexican riches are by no means the mines, but an agriculture which has been gradually ameliorating since the end of the last century. Without reflecting on the immense extent of the country, and especially the great number of provinces which appear totally destitute of precious metals, we generally imagine that all the activity of the Mexican population is directed to the working of mines. Because agriculture has made a very considerable progress in the *capitanía general* of Caraccas, in the kingdom of Guatimala, the island of Cuba, and wherever the mountains are accounted poor in mineral productions, it has been inferred that it is to the working of the mines that we are to attribute the small care bestowed on the cultivation of the soil in other parts of the Spanish colonies. This reasoning is just when applied to small portions of territory. No doubt, in the provinces of Choco and Antioquia, and the coast of Barbacoas, the inhabitants are fonder of seeking for the gold washed down in the brooks and ravines than of cultivating a virgin and fertile soil; and in the beginning of the conquest, the Spaniards who abandoned the peninsula or Canary islands to settle in Peru and Mexico had no other view but the discovery of the precious metals. *Auri rabida sitis a cultura Hispanos divertit*, says a writer of those times, Pedro Martyr*, in his work on the discovery of Yucatan and the colonization of the Antilles.

In Mexico the best cultivated fields, those which recall to the mind of the traveller the beautiful plains of France, are those which extend from Salamanca towards Siloe, Guanajuato, and the Villa de Leon, and which surround the richest mines of the known world. Wherever metallic seams have been discovered in the most uncultivated parts of the Cordilleras, on the insulated and desert table-lands, the working of mines, far from impeding the cultivation of the soil, has been singularly favourable to it. Travelling along the ridge of the Andes, or the mountainous part of Mexico, we every where see the most striking examples of the beneficial influence of the mines on agriculture. Were it not for the establishments formed for the working of the mines, how many places would have remained desert? how many districts uncultivated in the four in-

tendencies of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Durango, between the parallels of 21° and 25° where the most considerable metallic wealth of New Spain is to be found? If the town is placed on the arid side or the crest of the Cordilleras, the new colonists can only draw from a distance the means of their subsistence and the maintenance of the great number of cattle employed in drawing off the water, and raising and amalgamating the mineral produce. Want soon awakens industry. The soil begins to be cultivated in the ravines and declivities of the neighbouring mountains wherever the rock is covered with earth. Farms are established in the neighbourhood of the mine. The high price of provision, from the competition of the purchasers, indemnifies the cultivator for the privations to which he is exposed from the hard life of the mountains. Thus from the hope of gain alone, and the motives of mutual interest, which are the most powerful bonds of society, and without any interference on the part of the government in colonization, a mine which at first appeared insulated in the midst of wild and desert mountains, becomes in a short time connected with the lands which have long been under cultivation.

To this may be added, that when the seam of metal is exhausted, the fertility created on the spot, continues; and much of the population remains to enjoy the advantages it offers. Our author adds, that although some of the Mexican families possess immense wealth obtained from the mines, yet there are but few; while a greater number derived from cultivation much superior revenues.

The difference of altitude, and consequently of temperature, has been more destructive to the Indians, when obliged to change of dwelling, than excessive labour in the mines. Indeed the elevation of the table land and situations among the mountains, generally chosen for residence by the original natives; and by the Spaniards, forms a strong contrast to the suffocating and destructive heats of the coast. The difference of level between Vera Cruz and Mexico, gives occasion to several striking particularities.

In the space of a day the inhabitants descend from the regions of eternal snow to the plains in the vicinity of the sea, where the most suffocating heat prevails. The admirable order with which different tribes of vegetables rise above one another by strata, as it were, is no where more perceptible than in ascending from the port of Vera Cruz to the table-land of Peru. We see there the

* De insulis nuper repertis et de moribus incolarum earum. *Grynæi Novus Orbis*, 1555, p. 511.

physiognomy of the country, the aspect of the sky, the form of plants, the figures of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and the kind of cultivation followed by them, assume a different appearance at every step of our progress.

As we ascend, nature appears gradually less animated, the beauty of the vegetable forms diminishes, the shoots become less succulent, and the flowers less coloured. The aspect of the Mexican oak quiets the alarms of travellers newly landed at Vera Cruz. Its presence demonstrates to him that he has left behind him the zone so justly dreaded by the people of the north, under which the yellow fever exercises its ravages in New Spain. This inferior limit of oaks warns the colonist who inhabits the central tableland how far he may descend towards the coast, without dread of the mortal disease of the *zomito*. Forests of liquidambar, near Zalapa, announce by the freshness of their verdure that this is the elevation at which the clouds suspended over the ocean come in contact with the basaltic summits of the Cordillera. A little higher, near la Banderilla, the nutritive fruit of the banana tree comes no longer to maturity. In this foggy and cold region, therefore, want spurs on the Indian to labour and excites his industry. At the height of San Miguel pines begin to mingle with the oaks, which are found by the traveller as high as the elevated plains of Perote, where he beholds the delightful aspect of fields sown with wheat. Eight hundred metres higher the coldness of the climate will no longer admit of the vegetation of oaks; and pines alone there cover the rocks, whose summits enter the zone of eternal snow. Thus in a few hours the naturalist in this miraculous country ascends the whole scale of vegetation from the heliconia and the banana plant, whose glossy leaves swell out into extraordinary dimensions, to the stunted parenchyma of the resinous trees!

While the coast, exposed to the violent effect of the solar heat, was, as it continues to be, the seat of disease, we cannot wonder that the higher regions were preferred as abodes by the old population of Mexico, and by their successors. Whatever this situation may want of luxuries, is compensated by security. The Spanish conquerors, as they ascended to the tableland, found the villages more numerous, closer together, better peopled, their inhabitants more polished, the fields divided into smaller portions; with other signs of superior industry. The valley in which the city of Mexico stands, is upwards of 6500 feet above the level of the sea. It is of an oval form, encompassed on all sides by

mountains. It contains several lakes, the largest is salt; formerly it surrounded the city, which was approached only by causeways, constructed in the water. But, at present the extent of this lake is diminished, and the city is now on the land, at some distance from the water's edge. The circumference of the valley is 67 leagues.

Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere. With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capital of New Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture is generally of a very pure style, and there are even edifices of very beautiful structure. The exterior of the houses is not loaded with ornaments.

The balustrades and gates are all of Biscayan iron, ornamented with bronze, and the houses, instead of roofs, have terraces like those in Italy and other southern countries.

Mexico has been very much embellished since the residence of the Abbé Chappe there in 1769. The edifice destined to the School of Mines, for which the richest individuals of the country furnished a sum of more than three millions of francs*, would adorn the principal places of Paris or London. Two great palaces (*hotels*) were recently constructed by Mexican artists, pupils of the Academy of Fine Arts of the capital. One of these palaces, in the quarter *della Traspasna*, exhibits in the interior of the court a very beautiful oval peristyle of coupled columns. The traveller justly admires a vast circumference paved with porphyry flags, and inclosed with an iron railing, richly ornamented with bronze, containing an equestrian statue† of King Charles the fourth, placed on a pedestal of Mexican marble, in the midst of the *Plaza Mayor* of Mexico, opposite the cathedral and the viceroy's palace. However, it must be agreed, that notwithstanding the progress of the arts within these last thirty years, it is

* £124,800 sterling.

† This colossal statue was executed at the expense of the Marquis de Branciforte, formerly viceroy of Mexico, brother-in-law of the Prince of Peace. It weighs 450 quintals, and was modelled, founded, and placed by the same artist, M. Tolsa, whose name deserves a distinguished place in the history of Spanish sculpture. The merits of this man of genius can only be appreciated by those who know the difficulties with which the execution of these great works of art are attended even in civilized Europe.

much less from the grandeur and beauty of the monuments, than from the breadth and straightness of the streets, and much less from its edifices than from its uniform regularity, its extent and position, that the capital of New Spain attracts the admiration of Europeans.

Nothing can present a more rich and varied appearance than the valley, when, in a fine summer morning, the sky without a cloud, and of that deep azure which is peculiar to the dry and rarefied air of high mountains, we transport ourselves to the top of one of the towers of the cathedral of Mexico, or ascend the hill of Chapultepec. A beautiful vegetation surrounds this hill. Old cypress trunks, of more than 15 and 16 metres in circumference, raise their naked heads above those of the schinus, which resemble in their appearance the weeping willows of the east. From the centre of this solitude, the summit of the porphyritic rock of Chapultepec, the eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully cultivated fields, which extend to the very feet of the colossal mountains covered with perpetual snow. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the lake of Tezcuco, whose basin, surrounded with villages and hamlets, brings to mind the most beautiful lakes of the mountains of Switzerland. Large avenues of elms and poplars lead in every direction to the capital; and two aqueducts, constructed over arches of very great elevation, cross the plain, and exhibit an appearance equally agreeable and interesting. The magnificent convent of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe appears joined to the mountains of Tepeyac, among ravines, which shelter a few date and young yucca trees. Towards the south, the whole tract between San Angel, Tacabaya, and San Augustin de las Cuevas, appears an immense garden of orange, peach, apple, cherry, and other European fruit trees. This beautiful cultivation forms a singular contrast with the wild appearance of the naked mountains which inclose the valley, among which the famous volcanos of La Puebla, Popocatepetl, and Iztaccichuatl are the most distinguished. The first of these forms an enormous cone, of which the crater, continually inflamed and throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snows.

There still remain several very curious antiquities in the neighbourhood of this city. They have been preserved by their magnitude; and they manifest the exertions of prodigious labour and perseverance, commanded by despotism under the influence of superstition. In fact, the Mexicans were invaders of the country they inhabited, and they treated the people whom they had conquered, with a harshness

which continued original enmity. The whole surrounding territories willingly lent the assistance of their population, when they understood that Mexico, then besieged by Cortez, was to be demolished. The similarity discovered by M. de Humboldt, in the remains of the Mexican temples with those of the Old World, is striking: the pyramid is the form of their sacred edifices; and the construction of it is nearly, or altogether, the same as that of those still extant in Egypt. Certainly the Mexicans had arrived at a state of civilization and of art, highly creditable to their policy; they even possessed some advantages in science over the Greek, and the Roman nations, which are honoured among us with the name of classics.

The hieroglyphical pictures of the Mexicans, painted on stag skins dressed, on cotton cloth, and on leaves of the agave, a plant, prepared as the Egyptians prepared their papyrus, are monuments of literary skill, and valuable as public records. Such, perhaps, were the national archives of their ancestors, at the period when they branched off from the main body of their parent state.

The present population of Mexico is estimated at 135 to 140,000 individuals. It probably consists of

- 2,500 white Europeans.
- 65,000 white Creoles.
- 33,000 indigenous (copper-coloured).
- 26,500 Mestizoes, mixture of whites and Indians.
- 10,000 Mulattoes.
- 137,000 inhabitants.

There are consequently in Mexico 69,500 men of colour, and 67,500 whites; but a great number of the Mestizoes are almost as white as the Europeans and Spanish Creoles!

In the twenty-three male convents which the capital contains there are nearly 1200 individuals, of whom 580 are priests and choristers. In the fifteen female convents there are 2100 individuals, of whom nearly 900 are professed religious.

The clergy of the city of Mexico is extremely numerous, though less numerous by one-fourth than at Madrid. It is under 2,500 persons: and without including lay brothers and novices, scarcely exceeds 2,000. The Archbishop of Mexico possesses a revenue of £18,420. The consumption of wine has greatly increased since the Brunonian theory has

been known to the Mexican physicians. That invigorating liquor, however, can only be procured by the rich; being imported from Old Spain. The Indians, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and the greater number of white Creoles prefer the fermented juice of the agave, called *pulque*; and every morning carts go about the streets of the capital to pick up the drunken: Such is the weakness of man, savage or civilized! Yet the present state of Mexico, as a city, is very respectable: there are institutions in almost every branch of instruction; botany, geography, military arts, natural history, &c.: the polite arts also are studied; there is an academy for that purpose furnished with the best models, casts from the antique, living subjects, &c., and M. de H. describes the unhappy bigotry of caste as suspended by this pursuit: the white, the brown, the copper coloured, all meet on a level, and sit by the side of each other, insensible to the feelings of pride while excited by the spur of emulation.

That evil spirit, the principle of caste, which attributes to colour and race the distinction due only to virtue, appears to be the bane of social life in Mexico, and in all the Spanish colonies. Pride exalts itself without constraint in the whites; affects a very close equality in those but one degree polluted in blood; and discerns in every shade and mixture, as it deepens, a cause for a distinct appellation, and a proportionate degree of diminished respect. The copper coloured Indian is the lowest on the list. This never was the intention of the great Father of all.

As we must resume our report on these volumes, we close the present article by the following general remarks of this intelligent observer.

Among the colonies subject to the king of Spain, Mexico occupies at present the first rank, both on account of its territorial wealth, and on account of its favorable position for commerce with Europe and Asia. We speak here merely of the political value of the country, considering it in its actual state of civilization, which is very superior to that of the other Spanish possessions. Many branches of agriculture have undoubtedly attained a higher degree of perfection in the province of Caraccas than in New Spain. The fewer mines a colony has, the more the industry of the inhabitants is turned towards the productions of the vegetable kingdom. The fertility of the soil is greater in the pro-

vinces of *Cumana*, of *New Barcelona*, and *Venezuela*; and it is greater on the banks of the lower Orinoco, and in the northern part of New Granada, than in the kingdom of Mexico, of which several regions are barren, destitute of water, and incapable of vegetation. But on considering the greatness of the population of Mexico, the number of considerable cities in the proximity of one another, the enormous value of the metallic produce, and its influence on the commerce of Europe and Asia; in short, on examining the imperfect state of cultivation observable in the rest of Spanish America we are tempted to justify the preference which the court of Madrid has long manifested for Mexico above its other colonies.

Tales of Romance, with other Poems, by Charles Elton. Small 8vo. Pp. 136. Price 7s 6d. Murray, London: 1810.

That Mr. Southey is a poet, we shall not affect to deny; yet others perhaps may be more partial than we are to the character of his poetry. We have read

"Thalaba's most wild and wondrous tale,"

but not with sentiments of unmixed approbation. Whoever therefore, studies Mr. Southey as his model, is not likely to excite our unqualified applause. After this confession, we shall freely acknowledge that Mr. Elton has talents; but they appear to us to be vitiated by the taste he has adopted. It reminds us of Gray's description of an Elizabethan mansion:

Rich windows that exclude the light;

And passages that lead to nothing.

Most of the tales in this volume have long been familiar to us in prose. Mr. E. has indulged his fancy by versifying them, in strict conformity to his motto: *ludere quæ vellem calamo*. Some of his stanzas are good: but there reigns a kind of shadowy uncertainty over them, as over the machinery by which they are directed. These are, however, introduced to us as *Tales of Romance*; and romance may claim allowances in its favour, both in prose and verse, at which plain common sense, however poetical,—if plain common sense can be poetical—may express her surprise, and which she may, and must, refuse to bards of simple nature. We deem a style of poetry which has not nature for its basis, unworthy of cultivation by genius; although it is true that genius can impart attractions and beau-

ties to stories ill-conceived, to incidents incredible or unnatural, and to modes of versification, uncouth, rugged, or (in our language) unmusical. The most we can allow, is now and then, a sample by way of variety; but the prevalence or general popularity of these extravaganzas of song, would lead us to fear the depravity of our national taste.

Notwithstanding these remarks, intended rather to warn the inconsiderate, than to condemn the established practitioner, we are convinced that our authors errs, not for want of powers, but for want of directing those powers aright. His address, in which he professes to "wind the midway path on the vision'd mount," is one of his best finished pieces: this therefore we select.

STEEP is that vision'd mount, and lifted high
Above the world's dim vale the few ascend,
Who with their locks heaven's purple
am'rauth blend.

A wreath, which envy,¹ hate, nor calumny
Shall wither; such as binds the poet's brow,
Who, with his own enthusiast fancies pale,
Fram'd Thalaba's most wild and wonderous tale,

Or his the bard, who caught the fiery glow
Of inspiration from that minstrel old
Last of his race, add to high musings
wrought

The strains of chivalry and faery roll'd
With eye-enkindling ecstasy of thought:
Yet be not theirs reproach or scorn, who wind
The midway path; and while their limbs
are laid

Beneath some twilight elm-tree's whispering
shade,

Call the chance-flowering weeds, that idly twin'd
May waste their fragrance on the passing hour;
Lady! whoe'er thou art, that on my lay
Shalt haply muse, and the slight crimson feel
O'er thy transparent cheek in pleasure steal,
While through the lattice of thy secret bower
Gleams the faint yellow of departing day;
Know that my wishes here shall bounded be,
Of fame unheeding, if I please but thee!

The story of Friar Philip's geese (*devils* in these Poems) has been so well told by La Fontaine, that few poems on the same subject can please after that author; as few can equal him. The "Knight and the Lion," is the old history of Androcles; and the Legitimate Son, whose heart refused to his arms the power to draw his bow against his father, assumes

the supposition of a sympathy in nature, to which modern times yield but a dubious assent. The moral of other poems, as being favourable to humility, gratitude, or contentment, is laudable.

From that division of this volume which Mr. Elton calls "Musings," we shall transcribe an extract which will justify our favourable opinion of its author, when he pleases to indulge his *original* powers.

RETROSPECTION.

Is there who, when long years have past away,
Revisits in his manhood's prime the spot
Where stray'd his careless boyhood, not in
trance

Of recollection lost, feels silent joy
Flow in upon his heart? Whatever cares
Enthrall his weary spirit, let him feel
The gale upon his cheek, that whispering waves
The well-known tuft of trees, and dimples slow
The recollected stream, thought's busy train
Shall glance like pictur'd shadows o'er his
mind;

Each airy castle of enthusiast youth
Shall dawn upon his fancy, like the towers
That sparkle in some forest of romance:
Each shade of circumstance that mark'd the
scene

Of young existence, touch'd with fairy tint
Sheds beauty not its own: that life of hope
And generous expectation, when the man
Was teeming in the boy, and the young maid
Pleas'd with its own exertion, acted o'er
Each future impulse, and put forth the germs
Of native character. It cannot be—
Unless his heart is deaden'd by the touch
Of that mere worldliness, which hugs itself
In a factitious apathy of soul;
Unless, in vain and vacant ignorance,
He wondering smiles at those high sympathies
Those pure, unworldly feelings, which exalt
Our nature o'er the sphere of actual things;
Which lend the poet's gaze its extacy,
And bid the trembling note of music steal
Tears down the listener's cheek;—it cannot be
But his whole heart must soften and relent
Amid these peaceful scenes; but the deep griefs
Which time has stamp'd upon his furrow'd
brow

Must for a moment smooth their thoughtful
trace;

And ev'n the long remorse wild passion leaves,
Rest from the goading of its secret sting.
Scene of my boyish years! I not disown
These natural feelings. Let me rest awhile,
Here on this grassy bank; beneath these elms
Whose high boughs murmur with the leafy
sound

That sooth'd me when a child : when, truant-like,
Of the dull chime that summon'd me afar
Nought heeding, by the river-wave I lay,
Of liberty enamour'd, and the Muse.
As yon gray turrets rest in trembling shade
On its transparent depth, the days long past
Press on awaken'd fancy ; when, averse
From sport, I wander'd on its loneliest banks,
Where not a sound disturb'd the quiet air
But such as fitly blends with silence ;
The whispering sedge—the ripple of the stream
Or bird's faint note ; and not a human trace,
Save of some hamlet-spire in woods immerst,
Spoke to the sight of earth's inhabitants.
Then have I rush'd, prone from the topmost
bank,

And given my limbs to struggle with the stream,
And midst those waters felt a keener life.
How soft the milky temperature of wave,
Salubrious Thames ! associate with delight
Thy stream to thrilling fancy flows, when faint
I languish in the sun-blaze ; and with thee
Ingenue us friendships, feats of liberty
That rock'd not stern control, and gravely sweet
The tils of letter'd lore, and the kind smile
Of him,* who, ev'n unbraiding, could be kind,
On sooth'd remembrance throng. I would not
feign

A fond repining which I did not feel ;
I would not have the intermediate years
Roll back to second infancy, nor live
Again the life that haunts my memory thus
With sweet sensations : for the simple child
Is all unconscious of his pleasant lot ;
His little world, like man's vast universe,
Is darken'd by its storms ; and he, like man,
Creates his own disquietudes and fears ;
And oft with murmurings vain of discontent,
Or bursts of idle passion, personates
His future part ; the character of man.
Ne—'tis the cant of mock misanthropy
That dwells on childish pleasures ; which the
child
With light insensibility enjoys,
Or rather scoras ; while on his eager view
The future prospect opens, still in sight,

* Of Mr. Savage, whose name must ever be associated with the *blandi doctores* of Horace, let me be permitted to indulge the remembrance His system of tuition was calculated to exemplify the theory of the admirable Locke. He made instruction pleasant ; and was therefore listened to and obeyed on a principle of love. Should these insignificant pages ever meet his eye, he may not be displeased to find that

The Muse attends him to the silent shade.

I trust I shall be forgiven the excusable egotism, of paying this tribute of gratitude and respect to an elegant scholar, and most amiable man.

Still ardently desir'd. The Power all-wise
Alike to manhood and to infancy
Has dealt the dole of pleasures and of pains ;
And manhood has its toys ; its happy dreams ;
Its gay anticipations, ev'n as youth.
Not with a sigh of mournful, vain regret
I visit these green haunts ; this placid stream
But, while the scene to memory's retrospect
Reflects th' illusive tint which fancy throws
Upon the distant past, Hope too expands
Her gilded prospects ; and the future smile
With colours indistinct, but beautiful
As the dim clouds by gleams of daybreak ting'd
Ere the red sun-rise paints the mountain's brow :
I so am fram'd, that no depressing gloom
Has power to damp my shaping energies ;
But still, as when a child, my glance can dart
Bright o'er the illumin'd future, and create
Its own ideal world of hope and joy.

The Present Picture of New South Wales ;
illustrated with four large coloured Views,
from Drawings taken on the Spot of Sydney, the Seat of Government : with a Plan of the Colony, taken from actual Survey, by public Authority. By D. D. Mann. Pp. 99, Price £3. 13s. 6d. Booth : London, 1811.

THERE is no object more interesting to the speculative mind than the progress of life : from infancy to childhood, from childhood to mature strength, invites and almost rivets attention. States and communities, in their early years, present a spectacle of the same description : it is, however, a spectacle rare at present ; because, the condition of society in those nations which hitherto have been known to us as "the world" has been that of established government in some form or other ; nor until the discovery of islands and countries new to Europe, could we become acquainted with really savage life, or contemplate the effect of those feeble bonds by which gregarious man is held in some degree of connection with his neighbour.

Besides this, we are so habituated to the institutions of society, in its superior condition, that we entertain but weak conceptions of their necessity or importance : we see them ; we are taught to venerate them ; we receive various benefits from them ; but their real value we know not ; because we know not their absence : they are mostly remedial ; and we know not what evils would prevail without their influence ;

because whatever they counteract or check, is a mere nullity to the public, and wholly escapes the notice of individuals. Man in the savage state, and determined to continue so, needs few laws and still fewer institutions; the administration of the government is of small importance; for, in truth, there is but little to administer; a few leading principles, commonly issuing in personal retaliation, is the whole of his code. But personal retaliation, as it implies the notion of injuries, spreads from individuals to families, and from families to tribes: hence war not to be closed by acknowledged pacification; but transmitted from generation to generation: and acting as patrimonial feuds, multiplying causes of complaint by thousands. Hence capricious alliances, with equally capricious dissolutions of alliance; hence a sudden disposition to settle, speedily exchanged for a determination to rove: hence deficient supplies of necessaries: and in the sequel rapacity prompted by want.

New South Wales, at this time, presents a picture composed of groups of direct savages, who never knew civilization, and refuse acquaintance with it; and of demi-savages, who have some recollection of a better state of things. A few superiors who desire the establishment of government in all its branches, complete the picture. The observation of a gentleman who has resided for several years among the heterogeneous population at Port Jackson, cannot but include many things, which induce us to direct our contemplation to our national institutions at home: that these have been impugned as superfluous and unnecessary, as arbitrary and severe, is well known: yet the volume before us evinces that, with all their imperfections, they are desirable to the superior purposes of society, and that their absence conduces nothing to the general happiness of the commonwealth. The advice of our author on the subject of regulations demanded by the state of the colony he has lately quitted, though placed last in his volume will be perused with attention by those who delight in indulging their speculative powers; and by those also who are interested in the prosperity of the British establishments on the extensive island of New Holland.

Mr. Mann comprizes, in a thin quarto volume, a slight history of the first settlement of Port Jackson; with the progress

of the improvements at Sydney, the character of the original natives, that of the new settlers, their incorrigible habits, the climate, the general orders for the government of the colony, its present state, its supplies and its prospects: the concluding chapter, the fourth, contains hints for the improvement of the settlement.

The History of the Town of Sydney, with many particulars respecting the natives has been given more at large by Judge Advocate Collins; and to his volume, as may readily be supposed, Mr. M. appears to owe a portion of his information. But he possesses an advantage in presenting the latest accounts from that country; and, by means of his large, extensive, and particular views, he brings the town, with its establishments and general appearance, before our eyes. These views are directly across the Cove, east and west; and they display a mass of labour and industry which is honourable to the perseverance and resolution of our distant countrymen. We cannot convey any ideas of these plates by description; and we find ourselves unable to determine on the correctness in form or colour of the trees, &c. introduced; they have a heavy appearance; but that may be their nature. A plan of the town of Sydney should have been added.

We shall now introduce a few specimens of the information Mr. M.'s work contains: they shew the first concerns of an infant settlement, which perhaps hereafter may rise to empire, and become "tyrant of the seas" in the southern hemisphere: should that ever happen, works and views like those before us, will be contemplated with wonder and with interest proportionately increased, by the then existing generation of Britons.

At the close of the year 1795, the public and private stock of the colony consisted of 57 horses and mares, 101 cows and cow-calves, 74 bulls and bull-calves, 52 oxen, 1531 sheep, 1427 goats, and 1869 hogs: exclusive of this statement, the poultry was exceedingly numerous. The total of the land in cultivation amounted to 5419 acres; the quantity of which sown was somewhat below 3000 acres. At this period the storehouses were exhausted so completely, that, on the arrival of Governor Hunter, there were no salt provisions left in store, and the allowance of other food was much reduced; the state of the colony seemed about to assume a retrograde movement, and it was only the speedy arrival of a store-ship at this critical and distressing moment,

which saved it from destruction, in the eighth year of its establishment.

The present state of the colony is described by our author as containing

Belonging to the crown—100 acres in wheat.

Belonging to officers—326½ acres of wheat, 178 acres of maize, 22½ acres of barley, 13 acres of oats, 1½ acres of pease and beans, 19½ acres of potatoes, 65 acres of orchard, and 6 acres of flax and hemp.

Belonging to settlers—6460½ acres of wheat, 3211½ acres of maize, 512 acres of barley, 79½ acres of oats, 98½ acres of peas and beans, 281½ acres of potatoes, 13 acres of turnips, 481½ acres of garden and orchard, and 28½ acres of flax, hemp, and hops.

Total—6887 acres of wheat, 3389½ acres of maize, 534½ acres of barley, 92½ acres of oats, 100½ acres of peas and beans, 301 acres of potatoes, 13 acres of turnips, 546½ acres of orchard and garden, 34½ acres of flax, hemp, and hops.

The following is an accurate account of Live Stock, taken at the same time as the preceding statement of land in cultivation:—

Belonging to the crown—28 male horses, 19 female ditto; 21 bulls, 1791 cows; 1800 oxen; 395 male sheep, and 604 female ditto.

Belonging to officers—81 male horses, 146 female ditto; 38 bulls, 1111 cows; 696 oxen; 2638 male sheep, 5298 female ditto; 40 male goats, 73 female ditto; 486 male pigs, and 537 female ditto.

Belong to settlers—258 male horses, 329 female ditto; 40 bulls, 1906 cows; 1172 oxen; 7449 male sheep, 15,327 female ditto; 799 male goats, 1679 female ditto; 7693 male pigs, and 7435 female ditto.

Belonging to persons not holding land—44 male horses, 35 female ditto; 19 bulls, 307 cows; 103 oxen; 325 male sheep, 1222 female ditto; 97 male goats, 296 female ditto; 1641 male pigs, and 1576 female ditto.

Total of stock—411 male horses, 529 female ditto; 118 bulls, 5115 cows; 3771 oxen; 10,807 male sheep, 22,451 female ditto; 936 male goats, 2039 female ditto; 9820 male pigs, and 9548 female ditto.

From the above statements it will most certainly appear, that the colony is in a very flourishing state, and, no doubt, will soon become independent of the mother country, if those methods are pursued which are best calculated to promote this end. No one step has latterly been taken to facilitate this desirable object more than the measures adopted by Colonel Johnstone and Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux, who distributed the breeding cattle amongst the industrious and deserving settlers; a step which has produced benefits of a two-fold nature—laying the foundation for the more rapid increase of stock, and affording a stimulus to meritorious exertion.

In the districts about Hawkesbury, the grain yields abundantly: but at the other settlements it is less productive: The reason of this distinction must be chiefly obvious to the reader of the preceding sketch, in the liability of the soil at the former settlement to frequent inundations, which serve every purpose of manure, and uniformly keep the ground in a mellow state. It has been erroneously stated, that the average produce of the land in New South Wales is sixty bushels of wheat per acre; but I can take upon myself to say, that twenty-five bushels an acre will be found the full extent of the average produce. When a comparison is made between the present state of the country and its former condition, the improvements will appear considerable in agriculture, and almost incredible in every other respect. The season for the gathering in of the wheat has been gradually accelerated ever since the commencement of the colony; and the harvest of the last year previous to my departure from the settlement, commenced nearly a month sooner than it did at the first: The fruit seems also later.

The last particular deserves the attention of the naturalist: is the wheat accustoming itself to a new climate? by what principle is it actuated? We remember that it was said of the peach trees first planted in America, that while young they put forth their blossoms early in spring, for several years successively; but these proving abortive from the succeeding frosts, they gradually delayed their buds and blossoms till more settled weather; by which management, they at length bore fruit, which ripened to perfection. In the instance before us, the fruit is later, while the wheat is earlier.

After personal support, the next object of inquiry is, what returns may be expected as articles of commerce? This account is but meagre. Coarse woollen blankets, coarse linens, and good leather, are made in the colony. Salt, beer, and some pottery wares, may be added to the list; but the chief supplies are imported. The principal advantage, we believe, obtained by our merchants from this establishment hitherto has been as a port and *dépot* for the seal-skin trade.

The population amounts to 9,356; of which 6,000 support themselves. Of the natives, a few avail themselves of the advantages of intercourse: and our author distinguishes five, "who strive, by every means in their power, to make themselves

appear like the sailors, with whom they associate, by copying their customs, and imitating their manners; such as swearing, using a great quantity of tobacco, drinking grog, &c." Mr. M. touches on the natural history of the country; he mentions a few novelties: he describes the moral state of the settlement as better than fame reports it; and he adduces some instances of reformation and subsequent prosperity. We should readily extend our hopes of still better days, did we not perceive that the most confirmed and "criminal addiction to the use of spirituous liquors was become deeply rooted;" inasmuch, that governor Hunter forced two vessels, laden with spirits, to quit the port: and our author observes, that "the variety of afflicting casualties consequent on the immoderate use of these pernicious fluids and their introduction of dreadful and fatal disorders, were considerations sufficient to justify the governor's conduct." Forgery—who would have thought it?—was a crime transplanted to this distant settlement. A circumstance for which Mr. M. is totally at a loss to account, is the disappearance of the currency (copper) though issued at 100 per cent. above its value: compared with a similar complaint at home, this incident is curious.

On the whole, though we are gratified by learning that the state of society at Port Jackson is something better than we had been led to suppose, that the institutions for the alleviation of misfortunes, such as the orphan houses, &c. are more considerable and more beneficent than we were aware of, and that the strength of the settlement exceeds our estimate, yet we learn, without surprise, that much improvement is necessary to civilize and regulate the population; and to abate that horror which an acquaintance with the characters of the original natives and the first settlers was calculated to produce, among such portions of the better classes of society who might be induced to visit New Holland, either in the character of mercantile speculators, or of officers necessary to the government.

Events which have taken place in this colony are expected to undergo a legal investigation; we therefore forbear all allusion to them. The expences of this settlement have induced the considerate to contemplate other means of employing convicted criminals.

The Avenger; or the Sicilian Vespers: a Romance of the thirteenth Century, not applicable to the nineteenth. 3 Vols. Sm. 8vo. Price 18s. Stockdale, 1810.

The Royal Exile; or Victims of Human Passions: an Historical Romance of the sixteenth Century. By Mrs. Green. 4 Vols. Sm. 8vo. Price £1. Stockdale, 1811.

NOVELS are seldom so respectable as to justify the employment of our time in perusing them; and we are far from repining at that happy ignorance of the productions of the circulating library, which some perhaps might be induced to regret. It is probable that the volumes before us would not have met with the distinction of being recorded in our pages, had they not claimed historical fact, as their basis. We perceive nothing impossible in the adoption of a striking fact presented by history, and combining with it, ideal personages, and fictitious incidents. But it requires a skill and management which cannot with truth be attributed to all who consider themselves as competent to the composition of a novel. Beside the fact handed down, the manners of the time when it happened, and of the country where it happened, with the general character of the place, and the particular characters of individuals, are all necessary;—and it is necessary, also to preserve them correctly, throughout all the incidents of the piece, however imaginary. It is true, that the modern novelist possesses by right of office an unlimited power over the dramatis personæ of his work: but if he exercise this power tyrannically his judgment will become liable to censure, and his indiscretion will certainly be exposed. If the character of Sir Thomas More, in the novel, be unworthy of the Sir Thomas More of the British annals with whose character, for wisdom, wit, and bigotry, we are familiar; the tale will deserve criticism less compassionate than if it had not assumed to "be founded on fact." If Lord Burleigh be weak, and Walsingham be a simpleton; if Wolsey be reclude, and Bonner be merciful in private, the credibility of the composition vanishes; and no art can attach interest to the associated materials. Novels founded in history are, for these and other reasons, hazardous undertakings.

They are more frequently proofs of weakness than of ability:—few minds are so strong, few writers so well informed, as to treat them in a manner entitled to praise.

When we opened the volumes of which the story is professedly founded on that truly remarkable event, the general massacre of the French in Sicily, known by the name of "the Sicilian Vespers," we certainly expected to find the ardour of patriotism glowing without restraint in the bosom of the hero, but in some instances opposed, as in others supported, by the passion of love. All who know any thing of the most sublime efforts of poetry, know, that the struggles of the virtuous mind torn by conflicting passions, are among her noblest themes. The tyranny of the French despots in Sicily, though excessive and unbearable, must have had some exceptions, among the fair sex at least; and the tenderness of some love-lorn maiden of that nation for a Sicilian Adonis, would have well contrasted the ferocity in which this writer has now indiscriminately involved all Gallic characters. Effects without adequate causes, improbabilities, barely within the verge of possibility, convulsions of nature, which never did happen, and associations inconsistent with each other, compose the main stamina of a modern novel. To these must be added, subterraneous passages recently discovered, arched vaults dripping with humidity, dark nights, terrific storms, blue lightning, lonely grottoes, extinguished lamps, rings dropped, bracelets preserved, banditti in caves, insane wanderers, and discoveries performed by means the least likely:—and all these in a tale *founded on fact*!

Novels derived from English history have this further disadvantage: if they happen to be read before the youthful reader has acquired a sufficient acquaintance with our national events, and personages, they pre-occupy the mind to its detriment: memory will occasionally renew scenes it has contemplated; will expect personages to act, as it has seen them acting; and will recall anecdotes, causes, or consequences, which never existed except in the novelist's fancy. Thus truth is vitiated; confidence is diminished; times and incidents are confounded, and that instruction which to be useful should present regularity and order, becomes a mere

mass of indistinct recollections, a jumble of heterogeneous and inconsistent ideas. The character of Henry VIII. demands the keen scrutiny of the historian; it defies the lighter fancy of the novelist: it needs no private scandal, no supposititious child to inflate it. Like his person, it is huge, and unwieldy; too massive for the purposes of the slender wights who wield our modern pens. If we could believe the other incidents of the Royal Exile, (and they ought to be within the power of belief) the conduct attributed to the royal personages of England would damp the gratification; because they do not appear to be *justly* "founded on fact."

Whether the Duke of York escaped from the murder perpetrated by order of Richard, in the Tower, or not, [we know that Harley, Earl of Oxford, thought he did] Mrs. Green was at liberty to avail herself of the doubt; but not to convert this prince into a character unknown to our history. We may add, that if this lady desired to avail herself of an occult prince, and of the traditionary memory of the Plantagenets, there was in Richard Plantagenet, who spent his lengthened days in the humble character of a bricklayer, a personage of reclusive manners, but of good sense and learning: a man probably much more to be envied, in his retreat, than his competitors were who had achieved the throne. Such a real character would have afforded opportunity for various incidents, and even for *some* exercises of the imagination, without departing offensively from the announced intention of composing a novel founded on historic fact.

We conceive that it may be a gratification to our readers to become better acquainted with this slip of royalty; and therefore we shall conclude this article with an extract relating to him taken from the Selection of Curious Articles from the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. I. p. 123.

Memoirs of Richard Plantagenet, (a natural Son of King Richard III.) who died 22d. Dec. 1550. (4. Edic. VI.) In a Letter from Dr. Thomas Brett, to Dr. William Warren, President of Trinity Hall.

Dear Will,

* * * * * Now for the story of Richard Plantagenet. In the year 1720, (I have forgot the particular day, only remember it was about Michaelmas) I waited on the late

lord Heneage, earl of Winchelsea, at Eastwell-house, and found him sitting with the register of the parish of Eastwell lying open before him. He told me, that he had been looking there to see who of his own family were mentioned in it. But, says he, I have a curiosity here to show you. And then shewed me, and I immediately transcribed it into my almanack, "Richard Plantagenet was buried the 22d daye of December, anno ut supra. Ex Registro de Eastwell, sub anno, 1550." This is all the register mentions of him; so that we cannot say, whether he was buried in the church or church-yard; nor is there now any other memorial of him except the tradition in the family, and some little marks where his house stood. The story my lord told was this:

When sir Thomas Moyle built that house, (Eastwell-Place) he observed his chief bricklayer, whenever he left off work retired with a book. Sir Thomas had curiosity to know what book the man read; but was sometime before he could discover it, he still putting the book up if any one came toward him. However, at last, sir Thomas surprised him, and snatched the book from him; and looking into it, found it to be Latin. Hereupon, he examined him, and finding he pretty well understood that language, he enquired, how he came by his learning: hereupon, the man told him, as he had been a good master to him, he would venture to trust him with a secret he had never before revealed to any one. He then informed him, that he was boarded with a Latin school-master, without knowing who his parents were, till he was fifteen or sixteen years old; only a gentleman (who took occasion to acquaint him he was no relation to him) came once a quarter, and paid for his board, and took care to see that he wanted nothing. And, one day, this gentleman took him, and carried him to a fine great house, where he passed through several stately rooms, in one of which he left him, bidding him stay there.

Then a man, finely drest, with a star and garter, came to him; asked him some questions, talked kindly to him, and gave him some money. Then the fore-mentioned gentleman returned, and conducted him back to his school.

Some time after, the same gentleman came to him again, with a horse and proper accoutrements, and told him, he must take a journey with him into the country. They went into Leicestershire, and came to Bosworth field; and he was carried to king Richard III's tent. The king embraced him, and told him he was his son. "But, child," says he, "to-morrow I must fight for my crown. And, assure yourself, if I lose that, I will lose my life too: but I hope to preserve both. Do you stand in such a place,

(directing him to a particular place) where you may see the battle, out of danger. And when I have gained the victory, come to me; I will then own you to be mine, and take care of you. But, if I should be so unfortunate as to lose the battle, then shift as well as you can, and take care to let nobody know that I am your father; for no mercy will be shewed to any one so nearly related to me." Then the king gave him a purse of gold, and dismissed him.

He followed the king's directions. And, when he saw the battle was lost, and the king killed, he hasted to London, sold his horse and fine clothes; and the better to conceal himself from all suspicion of being son to a king, and that he might have means to live by his honest labour, he put himself apprentice to a bricklayer. But, having a competent skill in the Latin tongue, he was unwilling to lose it; and having an inclination also to reading, and no delight in the conversation of those he was obliged to work with, he generally spent all the time he had to spare in reading by himself.

Sir Thomas said, "You are now old, and almost past your labour; I will give you the running of my kitchen as long as you live." He answered, "Sir, you have a numerous family; I have been used to live retired; give me leave to build a house of one room for myself, in such a field, and there, with your good leave, I will live and die." Sir Thomas granted his request; he built his house, and there continued to his death.

I suppose (though my lord did not mention it) that he went to eat in the family, and then retired to his hut. My lord said, that there was no park at that time; but when the park was made, that house was taken into it, and continued standing till his (my lord's) father pulled it down. "But," said my lord, "I would as soon have pulled down this house;" meaning Eastwell-palace.

I have been computing the age of this Richard Plantagenet when he died, and find it to be about 81. For Richard III. was killed August 23, 1485, (which subtracted from 1550, there remains 65) to which add 16, (for the age of Richard Plantagenet at that time) and it makes 81. But, though he lived to that age, he could scarcely enjoy his retirement in his little house above two or three years, or a little more. For I find by Philpot, that sir Thomas Moyle did not purchase the estate of Eastwell, till about the year 1543 or 4. We may therefore reasonably suppose, that, upon his building a new house on his purchase, he could not come to live in it till 1546, but that his workmen were continued to build the walls about his gardens, and other conveniences off from the house. And till he came to live in the house, he could not well have an opportunity of

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observing how Richard Plantagenet retired with his book. So that it was probably towards the latter end of the year 1546, when Richard and sir Thomas had the fore-mentioned dialogue together. Consequently, Richard could not build his house, and have it dry enough for him to live in, till the year 1547. So that he must be 77 or 78 years of age before he had his writ of ease. * * *

I am, Dear brother Will,
your humble servant,
THOMAS BRETT.

Spring Grove, Sept. 1, 1733.

The Story of Richard Plantagenet, authenticated.

Sir,

The anecdote concerning Richard Plantagenet, natural son of our king Richard III. reprinted in your last magazine from Mr. Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, I observe, has been from thence republished in some of the evening papers. A gentleman, however, who signs R. T. in the St. James's Chronicle of August 8, seems to entertain some doubt concerning the authenticity of that story, for he says, "at that time (that is, when the *Desiderata Curiosa* were published) I was informed that there was not the least foundation for the story, the whole being forged with a view to impose upon the credulity of Dr. Peck, by a person who certainly succeeded, if that was his design." Now sir, Dr. Thomas Brett, of Spring Grove, near Eastwell, was the person that penned the story, or that first put down the traditional account in writing, with a view of obliging his countryman, Dr. William Warren, who was then fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and there resident. Dr. Brett and Dr. Warren, both of whom I well knew, were very serious men, and incapable of forming a design of imposing upon any body, in a point of history especially, and this is no more than a piece of justice which I owe to their irreproachable characters. The gentleman goes on, "the truth of the relation may be easily established, or refuted, by searching into the register of Eastwell; and therefore if any of your correspondents will give themselves the trouble of enquiring into the reality of this strange and improbable story, it will be esteemed a particular favour by your constant reader, &c." If by the reality of the story, he means the whole of the anecdote, I profess I can neither give, nor procure any further account of Richard Plantagenet, than what Dr. Brett has given, the parties being long since dead; and can only say, that when I lived in the neighbourhood of Eastwell, which I did many years, the tradition very currently ran, as the doctor has delivered it; but if R. T.

will be content with a literal extract from the old register of Eastwell, concerning the person in question, I am ready to oblige him in that, by assuring him, that I copied verbatim, above thirty years ago the following entry from thence.

* Richard Plantagenet was buried the 22d daye of December anno ut supra. i. e. 1550.

All I shall farther say, is, and this I think may give some satisfaction, that Richard III. certainly had a bastard son of the name of Richard, see Dr. Drake's *Eboracuna*, p. 117, where you will find, that he was knighted, when a youth, by his father, at York.

I am, sir, yours,

T. Row.

Aug. 10th, 1767.

Sir,

How true the story of Richard Plantagenet may be, I cannot say; but the words of the register of Eastwell, are exactly as quoted by Dr. Brett.—It is also remarkable, that, in the same register, whenever any of noble family was buried, this ✓ mark is prefixed to the name; and the same mark is put to that of Richard Plantagenet.

P. PARSONS,
Rector of Eastwell.

Substance of the Speech of Lord Viscount Melville in the House of Peers, May 21, 1810, on the Subject of Troop Ships. With an Appendix. 8vo. pp. 78. Price 2s. 6d. Stockdale, London.

The Natural Defence of an Insular Empire, earnestly recommended; with a Sketch of a Plan, to attach real Seamen to the Service of their Country. By Philip Patton, Admiral of the White. Qto. pp. 110. Price 10s. 6d. Southampton, printed. Sold by Hatchard, London, 1810.

A Plan for Manning the Navy without impressing, or Expence to Government. By Patrick Holland, of North Shields. Printed by Cox, Son, and Baylis, London. April, 1809. Not sold.

THAT Panoramist would ill deserve to be retained in the corps, who could for a moment tolerate a doubt on the importance of the British navy to the protection, the welfare, and the general interests of our island. Yet being accustomed to a free discussion of principles, at the board, it does not follow that we adopt all the propositions which, with the most upright or patriotic intentions, are made even by professional men on this subject.

Different persons, according to the varieties in their experience, will see the same object under distinct, if not opposite aspects:—each may announce facts; though they need to be reconciled with others. The talents of individuals for observation are equally various as their opportunities: and the power of combining truths, and deducing correct inferences from them, is probably, one of the most rare intellectual faculties among the sons of men.

Habit, formed by devotion to any course of life exclusively, tends to narrow the mind, so far at least, as to induce it to attach extreme importance to this particular department: and it is well when it does not go the length of annexing to it a sort of supremacy. Others doubt the propriety of this: hence arises discontent; and discontent begets mauldering and complaint.—“The Arts are neglected, despised, unpatronized, although *these are the real honours of a nation*,” says the artist, and he intreats government to bestow a few thousands out of the public purse to support them.—“The Church is in danger: poverty will ruin it:” say the clergy; and who will refuse a few paltry thousands to save the church?—“The Law is a barren profession;” say the men of the robe; and they point out a few who *do pretty well*; while they enumerate thousands who starve. *Physic*—but on this subject we only quote the proverb current among the faculty; that “they never get bread to eat, till they have no teeth to eat it with.” And thus, enquire into the profits of whatever profession we may, we find those engaged in it, “*very poorly off, very poorly, indeed!*”

We remember to have sailed down the Thames in company with an eminent fitter out of ships, at a time when the river was crowded with vessels: and from him, together with many a heavy sigh, we received the distressing information, that “of those vessels not one paid five per cent to the owners: not legal interest of money: while others paid nothing!”—What a prodigious accumulation of loss, was the whole of the immense fleet then riding in the port of London!

Might we confide in the representations of Admiral Patton, *taken literally*, it would follow that our national navy was on the verge of dissolution: that it was neglected; that merit was—if not pun-

ished, at least not rewarded, and that ruin stared us strongly in the face; partly, because a seaman is not constantly at the head of the Admiralty; partly, because our enemy has “secure possession of the means of preparing a great navy in our immediate vicinity—The Rhine and the Meuse present an inexhaustible source of materials for building the largest ships,—and this navy may be made more powerful than that of Holland, which disputed with Britain the empire of the sea. All the other means of rendering such a navy dangerous to this country are within reach of our enemy. For this enemy has also the absolute command of all the hardy and experienced seamen who inhabit the coasts of Holland, Germany and Denmark.—It is not a time to dream over former successes, or to build false hopes upon the favours of fortune.—This amounts to the madness attributed to frantic heroes. But the duty of a statesman consists in defending his country with success, not in exposing it by insanity. If this be the true merit of a statesman, he will not expect the miraculous interpositions of Providence, but be prepared with a sea-force *NUMERICALLY superior to that of the enemy.*”

Now all this is very true: certainly we shall not defend an insane dependence on the favours of fortune; nor an indifference to what may issue from the dock yards on the Rhine and the Scheldt. We know, that France having lost her own navy, and her own sailors, may put in requisition the ships and the seamen of the northern powers. But, we object to the inference:—therefore the British navy is incompetent to cope with the Gallic marine. The ships built by the Despot will, we trust, follow the fate of the ships he formerly built; and the sailors he raises will be no more invincible than those which he formerly raised.—When the present generation is cut off, as it soon will be in active service, how is it to be replaced by countries without colonies and commerce?

But, not to depend on our own opinion, when, as it might seem, Lord Melville has treated the subject on purpose for our use, we shall avail ourselves of his lordship's authority and statement, on this supposed *numerical* disproportion of our navy

Speaking of former times, when dan-

ger threatened, but did not overwhelm us, his lordship remarks that

In 1800 and 1801, the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, amounted to about a hundred sail of the line.

What were the numbers of the British fleet, he does not state : but adverting to the present condition of our navy, he forms the following comparison.

As the returns of British ships in commission and in ordinary have not yet been laid before the house, the numbers cannot be precisely stated ; but we have probably about 105 sail of the line in actual service, beside 7 serving as guard-ships and store-ships, and 5 effective fifty-gun ships.

We have likewise about 103 sail of the line in ordinary.

I believe the following to be a pretty accurate statement of the force which can be opposed to us :—

The Russian fleet, in the Baltic, consists of thirteen sail of the line with several heavy frigates.

The Danes have one ship of the line : and the Swedes have eleven sail.

The Dutch have agreed, by a recent treaty, to furnish nine sail of the line to France. *These are all the ships they have* ; and no doubt they will find great difficulty in fitting and manning them for active service.

France has, in the Scheldt, ten sail of the line, whose crews, though not nearly complete, are (as far as they go) composed of various nations. She has also two sail at Cherburgh, and, in the ports on the Bay of Biscay, about twelve sail of the line, most of which are at Rochefort. France has also, in the Mediterranean, thirteen effective ships.

Upon a recapitulation, it therefore appears, that the Russian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and French, force, amounts collectively to only seventy-one sail of the line ; while there are one hundred and five sail of the British line now in commission.

It is obvious that all the maritime powers of Europe combined are not, even in a numerical point of view, adequate to contend for the sovereignty of the ocean with the naval force of Great Britain : and I need scarcely observe that this mode of stating the question is the most disadvantageous for my argument, because it supposes, *contrary to the known fact*, that the ships of our enemies are manned and equipped, so as to be upon a par with an equal number of our own.

Upon the whole, therefore, even with a view to the contingency of Sweden being opposed to us, and to the service of Spain and Portugal, 81 sail of the line would appear to be perfectly sufficient for European service [whereas, we have 105].

I have reason to believe that France and Holland have not, together, more than 30 frigates.

Now, who are we to believe ?—His lordship has been a cabinet minister : he has filled the very arduous and responsible station of first lord of the admiralty : and he advises to diminish the number of great vessels in actual service, grounding such advice on the foregoing representation. But—"his lordship is no seaman :"—certainly not ; and were we embarked on a trip from London Bridge to Gravesend in a cock-boat under his command, we should tremble for the fate of both captain and passengers ! Nevertheless, his calculation and his inferences remain unimpeached : his information as a statesman may be correct, though his nautical skill may be questionable. And this leads to a glimpse of the reasons for occasionally placing at the head of the admiralty rather a landman, accustomed to public business, than a seaman conversant with ships, only. To know how to build a ship, or how to fight one, is not sufficient recommendation to that important post.

Admiral Patton, himself, requires from "a director of the supreme power of our navy," and from an accomplished sea officer, talents and qualifications of no trifling character. As our opinion on this subject, is well known, we take with great pleasure this opportunity of supporting it by the admiral's authority.

To direct as the supreme power, a navy upon which the fate of a state may depend, a person should as far as possible, know the condition of the sea force of every maritime power, with the progress each has made in warfare upon the water. The interior management and discipline of their ships is material : and particularly the numbers of practical seamen possessed by each of them, together with the seas they navigate, and the danger they encounter ; because it is in proportion to those circumstances that their real power at sea is to be estimated, and consequently may require a superior, an equal, or an inferior force to counteract their operations.

Geography, in the most extensive meaning of that word, is material to a sea-officer. Particularly, he ought to have a general idea of the navigation of the great oceans, and a true conception of all the latest discoveries which have been made on the face of the earth. The seas, straits, and gulfs, must have been objects of his study, together with the prevailing winds, tides, and currents, in

every quarter of the world. And he must be no stranger to the roads or harbours, which may admit large ships.

His knowledge of fortification must not be doubtful, particularly such as may be opposed to ships, with the advantages, and disadvantages attending the attack or defence; together with such a degree of knowledge as may enable him to construct defences on the shore, to secure his floating force, according to the latest discoveries on this subject.

A thorough conception of all the improvements which have been made on artillery, particularly such as may apply to maritime affairs.

A clear and distinct idea of the most certain means of preserving the health, and securing the affections of British seamen in all situations, and in every climate, deduced from what has actually happened in consequence of the methods which have been pursued for those purposes.

A comprehensive knowledge of every means to communicate words, or ideas when they cannot be made known by the voice, or by writing. This includes all telegraphic communications with every thing discovered to improve naval signals, and the infinite variety of means by which both these modes of discovering at a distance may be rendered more quick in point of time and more certain in information.

This subject is of the highest importance in naval war, and claims the particular attention of a flag-officer, because every communication must be made so as to convey the message distinctly to the meanest capacity, in the most speedy and effectual manner, when all other modes of conveying ideas are impracticable, and where the least error may be the total loss of the whole armament, without the intervention of any enemy.

A general knowledge of the law of nations is necessary to all men who aspire to commands; but it is more requisite to commanders by sea, than it is to those on land. At sea an admiral must judge in the last resort; and if he mistakes that law, he involves his country in war, or produces the necessity of degrading submissions. All that has been written must be present to the mind of the person who is to judge in such a case, and here as in many other situations, a sea-officer must finally act for the government.

The general state of the relations in which the different governments of the world stand to each other, for the reasons above mentioned, are no less necessary to a flag-officer; and these must be the constant and continued objects of his attention, because upon these the propriety of his conduct may frequently depend.

And more deeply to impress upon his mind, the weight and consequence of all the

subjects which have been enumerated, together with the importance of the machines he has to manage, he will always keep in view the freedom of the *excellent constitution* of government, and the pre-eminent advantages of the *insular situation of Britain*.

These sentiments are excellent: nevertheless, we can conceive of an admiral who is but little versed in the law of nations, who never read Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, or any other civilian,—who notwithstanding, knows how to lay his fleet alongside the enemy, and to ensure their submission to the British flag. We know, too, that this is sometimes the reason of nautical appointments which surprise the navy. A commander may be unable to conduct a delicate negotiation, in whose personal courage or professional seamanship there is no fault. It is not every man who is prepared *tam Marte quam Mercurio*. If then, to complete an admiral for his station, requires something more than professional knowledge and bravery,—in a first lord of the admiralty, as a cabinet minister, may be required a variety of qualifications, which differ widely from those usually attained on the Ocean. We cannot therefore admit, as a fair deduction from the occupation of this office by a landsman, that “where naval force is of the most consequence, in that very country naval skill has been more undervalued by the government than it has been in a neighbouring country not depending on sea force.”

This would be a heavy accusation against any British administration; and we flatter ourselves that our country has no just inducement to add this to its causes for apprehension. Could the admiral vindicate this sentiment, it would induce a deeper melancholy on our minds than is in the power of all the preparations of Buonaparte, great as they are represented to be by this gallant officer.

But though we are not convinced by the reasonings of this gallant officer on the subject already mentioned, yet we willingly accede to many of his propositions in reference to the real influence of acknowledged skill among the seamen. And we could be glad to render the situation of the petty officers in our navy eminently comfortable. He wishes that the station of boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sail-maker, rope-maker, and others

should receive additional pay; that after five year's service they should have the Greenwich out-pension during life: which after fifteen years, should be doubled. He proposes also an oath, to discover mutiny or sedition:—we had much rather diminish than increase the number of oaths.—He proposes also to man the navy, by registering seamen in a society, into which their entrance shall be voluntary; but of which the members shall have certain privileges; while those who do not thus register themselves, shall be liable to certain disadvantages,—such as refusal or diminution of bounties: a duty on shipping employing such persons; also, being liable to the impress *during peace*. We should like extremely well to see the odious measure of impressing entirely done away; and could our sailors be induced to a voluntary enrolment of themselves, much might be hoped for; but, in general they are such heedless beings, that we doubt whether such of them as are fittest for the purpose of a man of war, would have recollection sufficient for this duty. We proceed, therefore, to the consideration of a plan by which rather their superiors than themselves shall be registered.

Mr. Holland observes, that,

According to the present system of impress, when government is in want of Seamen, at the commencement of a war, to man a fleet or squadron, an order of council issues. This can only be acted upon *immediately* on the River Thames, at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, the only places where establishments of men are kept up during the time of peace; the alarm soon spreads, and it is well known, that at the first sweep it rarely happens that more than five or seven hundred, or perhaps a thousand men are procured. The account reaches the extreme parts of England in three days, and before gangs can be formed, attenders hired, fitted out, and manned for the reception of men, and officers appointed for their superintendence,* a delay of three weeks or a month takes place, before the impress can proceed at the out-ports: the alarm becomes general, and within twenty-four hours after the first account is received, few men are to

* The number of men employed in the gangs, and in navigating the attenders, is moderately estimated at 1,500, exclusive of those in the receiving or guard ships, which men must also be raised, before a general impress can take place.

be found on board the merchant vessels except those who are infirm, and the master and mate: the rest fly into the country, and there secrete themselves, until some kind of protections are granted, and what is called the heat of impress in some degree subsides. In the mean time, many get employment in the country, being content to receive any pittance, rather than subject themselves to what they consider as a grievous hardship: others endeavour, at some favourable opportunity, to get on board of ships, and perhaps in those bound on foreign voyages, which they quit in a foreign country, rather than risk being impressed on their return, thinking to remain until it becomes peace; they form connections and attachments abroad, which frequently bind them to bid adieu for ever to their native land, and thus the services of many thousands of our most valuable seamen are annually lost to this country.

The ship-owners universally complain of the want of apprentices, which may be very fairly attributed to the fear of impress.

Boys are constantly taken in defiance of the act, 13th Geo. II. and perhaps drafted on board of ships sailing for foreign stations.

These surely are great evils. They can be fully known to those only who have had access to the fire-sides of the families of seamen. Those who in company with a seaman's wife and children have stood on the beach, and have witnessed the approach of a vessel from foreign parts—India perhaps—and have seen the exultation of heart, sunk like a stone in the mighty waters, on the sight of a man of war's boat on the impress service—Those alone can conceive the horrors attendant on this mode of obtaining men. We knew as gallant an officer as ever breathed, one of old Hawke's men; who declared no service he ever saw was half so painful as the impress. And to acknowledge a weakness of our own, the reproaches of our enemy on this subject, are the only he has the power to make, to which we cannot reply with disdain.

We therefore feel a gratification in reporting the proposals of gentlemen, for the substitution of a more effectual, a more clement, and a more satisfactory mode of raising seamen. We have seen Admiral Patton's suggestions: the following are Mr. Holland's.

It is proposed, that the ship-owners shall find government the men, according to the tonnage of each ship, before they clear at the Custom-House.

The number of seamen employed in the

merchant service may, at a moderate computation, be estimated at 180,000; of whom one half is generally in the empire, and the remainder coming in daily from foreign parts; *one*, in *twelve* out of this number will produce 15,000 able seamen.

The author cannot at present ascertain the number of fishermen, shipwrights, and men employed on navigable rivers and inland navigations in the empire; but he proposes that all those men should class themselves, and find men, in such proportion as government may determine.

The author thinks that by this plan, the number of seamen wanted might be procured before the ships were ready to receive them; that after the first year of a war the supply would be steady, and not distressing to the mercantile interest; especially considering, that it would be less expensive than the present disadvantages under which ship-owners labour. He proves this point by the following examples.

Take a given number of men (eleven) navigating a ship employed in the coal trade.

	£.	s.	d.
A seaman's wages, during the peace in 1801-2, on a coal voyage, was.....	4	0	0
Eleven men per voyage, is.....	44	0	0
Average wages for each man per voyage, during war.....	9	0	0
Eleven men, one voyage.....	99	0	0
Difference, or loss to the ship-owner.....	55	0	0

At the lowest average, ships in the coal trade make eight voyages in the year; therefore, the difference per annum between peace and war, or loss to the ship-owner, on every eleven men employed, will be..... 440 0 0

Next let us consider the trade of the empire in general, as carried on by seamen engaged at certain fixed wages per month, from all the ports collectively.

The wages of seamen, in time of peace, have been from 25s. to 40s. per month, including the East-India ships, the average of which for each man is 32s. 6d. per month, per annum, on eleven men 214 10 0

In time of war 45s. to £5, average per month..... 3 12 6

Producing per annum on eleven men 478 10 0

Difference against the ship-owner..... 264 0 0

It is certain that the crimpage paid on a voyage; with the expences attending the impressing of men (or concealing them) when returned from a voy-

age; the hire of substitutes to work the ships safe into port (—frequently from £50 to £200, per ship: *forty guineas* per man have been paid for the run from the West Indies to England) the dread entertained by well grown apprentices, and by inferior officers, of being seized, with other very great evils, are felt by the merchants, &c. with severity. To the port of London the difference of wages in the coal trade, would lessen the price of coals three shillings per chaldron: adding those sent to the outports, it would make a saving to the public of about £200,000 annually.

A plan formed on similar principles was proposed to government on behalf of the East India ships:—that all ships proceeding to India should take out to the Admiral commanding on that station a fixed number of hands, in proportion to their tonnage: and that none remaining should be liable to seizure. It has been thought that had this scheme been in activity, the five ships lost by the Company in one fleet would not all have foundered. But it seems, that petty officers sent on the impress service often execute their orders tyrannically; and even take away sailors from ships which have already been *overhauled*. This should by all means be remedied.

We close this article by reverting to the intention of Lord Melville's speech; which was to induce the House of Lords to pass a resolution in favour of employing King's ships of 64 guns instead of transports, for carrying troops. His lordship failed in his object; and perhaps that was not altogether the most proper assembly in which to adopt a determination. We are not, therefore surprised that the proposition though debated was waived; but we believe it has been of service to the country in other ways. The pamphlet contains valuable information. It appears from the appendix that the number of ships in service launched from

Year.	Year.	Ships.
1760 to 1771	is	28
1777.....	1782.....	16
1783.....	1792.....	31
1793.....	1801.....	24
1802.....	1809.....	33

Prize ships in commission was 15—
in ordinary 55.

On a subject so different from that principally discussed in this article as to induce us to postpone it to this place, the Admiral has made observations, of which we acknowledge the force, though not to their full extent. A conviction of the "courage necessary to undertake the examination" of the public reports, has distinguished the labours of our corps; and we have reason to think has also been of sensible advantage to our country. The following are the words of this well-intentioned writer.

It is singularly unfortunate, that in the reports made by the different commissioners for enquiry, or revision, that they are generally so voluminous, or so prolix, that scarcely any man has the courage to undertake their examination. In many cases these boards seem to be looking about for matter to continue their labours, rather than presenting to their superiors any distinct object for amendment. The clearest proof of this inclination to compose voluminous reports is evident in many of those papers; nor is their effect less evident in rendering their labours abortive. This inefficacy may at last suggest a mode by which reports may become more useful than they can be under the present rage for prolixity, which must destroy the force of what is intended for the perusal of men whose whole time is occupied in framing speeches, or in the common duties of their offices.

A Letter addressed to Lord Grenville, by a Briton, 8vo. Pp. 174. Stockton, printed. Vernor and Co. London, 1810.

We have a good opinion of Lord Grenville's understanding, and are ready to believe that his powers extend to the comprehension of the object and subject of this bulky pamphlet. It is dated from Carlisle; and the writer is a deep man. He tells his lordship what he requires of him—for the University—the Church—the State—the House of Commons—and the House of Lords. He hints at the disposal of ribbons, red, blue, and purple, with all the arcana of a profound politician. He gives his advice to sundry members of both Houses, also; and must be, that we are sure of, a leading man in his neighbourhood. But we shall not say all we think of him; lest his lordship should disparage our discernment, and, in spite of our com-

mendations, should set him down for more of a Cabalist, than of an Adept in politics.

An Account of some recent Transactions in the Colony of Sierra Leone; with a few Observations on the State of the African Coast, by John Grant, late Member of the Council in the Colony. 8vo. Pp. 131. Price 3s. 6d. Stockdale, London, 1810.

As some of the allusions in our *Observanda Externa* have borne rather hard on the character and management of this gentleman, which appeared to others as well as to ourselves to have been questionable in point of prudence; it is but fair to record this letter, in which he pleads his own cause, and complains of ill treatment. It should seem that there has been a strange blunder, or want of precision, somewhere: who is to blame, is better known to those more immediately interested, we hope, than it is to ourselves, or to the public at large, to whom the appeal is now made by Mr. Grant.

Select Passages from the Holy Scriptures; containing a Summary of Religious and Moral Instruction, proper to be committed to Memory by young Persons. By Henry Tuke. Second Edition. Small 12mo. Price 6d. York. Blanchard and Son, 1810.

A PRETTY sixpenny worth enough, being neatly printed on good paper. The precepts of Scripture can never be unwelcome; and a selection of those proper for youth, (it may be considered as the boast of the sacred writings,) is not a work of great difficulty or magnitude. What were the precepts directed to be committed to memory by youth, under preceptors and pedagogues, and by what were they sanctioned, in the periods and countries, which we call *classical*? They certainly had some forms: how near did they come to the personal morality of Holy Scripture? We are well convinced, from what remains of what treatises have reached our time, that in this, as in all other laudable qualities, the Holy Scriptures would vindicate their claim to the attention and the acceptance of mankind, at large.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

A Description of the Ancient Terracottas in the British Museum, is announced for publication on the first of the present month. The descriptive part is written by Mr. Taylor Combe; and the engravings, which accompany the work, are from drawings executed by Mr. Wm. Alexander.

Mr. Kendall has in the press, and will speedily publish, in a thin volume of the royal quarto size, illustrated with several curious and elegant plates, *Remarks on the Calumet*. This work comprehends much novel and highly interesting matter, and will probably afford very uncommon gratification to those who inquire into the manners and customs, as well of ancient as remote nations.

A new edition, in octavo, of Mr. Whittington's *Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France*, will be published in the course of this month.

Also, a work by the Rev. Dr. Milner, of great research and high interest to the English antiquary, will soon be ready for the public, in which the claims of England to the honours of what is generally termed Gothic Architecture is maintained, and authorities quoted in answer to Mr. Whittington's statement of the prior claims of France to that interesting style of architecture.

Northern Antiquities, or Tracts; designed to illustrate the early history, poetry, and romance of the nations of the north of Europe, will appear this season.

Part XXIII. of the *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, displaying a series of select engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious and interesting ancient edifices of this country; with an historical and descriptive account of each subject. By John Britton. Will speedily appear. It will contain seven engravings, illustrating the architecture of Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; also, an ample history and description of that very singular edifice.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius; comprising those books of the author which relate to the public and private edifices of the ancients. Translated by William Wilkins, jun. M.A. F.A.S. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Member of the Society of Dilettanti, Author of *Antiquities of Magna Græcia*. Illustrated by numerous engravings, all of which will be executed by W. Lowry, exhibiting a parallel of ancient architecture, with an introduction, containing the history of the rise, progress, and decline of architecture amongst the Greeks.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Wynnfleet, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor to Henry VI. and Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, by

the late Dr. Richard Chandler, is in the press, in a royal octavo volume, with engravings.

Dr. Browne will shortly publish, for the use of schools, *Pinacotheca Classica, or Classical Gallery*, containing a selection of the most distinguished characters in ancient and modern times, as drawn by the most celebrated Grecian, Roman, and British writers.

At press, *Literary Life and select Works of Benjamin Sillingfleet*. By Archdeacon Cox. Illustrated with plates, in three volumes octavo.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to a systematic Education, in the various departments of polite literature and science; with practical rules for the best methods of studying each branch of useful knowledge, and directions to the most approved authors. Illustrated with plates, by Lowry. In two volumes, is now in preparation. By the Rev. Wm. Shepherd, author of the *Life of Poggio Bracciolini*; the Rev. J. Joyce, author of *Scientific Dialogues*; and other Persons.

FINE ARTS.

A reprint of the original and scarce work on *Linear Perspective*, by Dr. Brook Taylor, is in the press, and will soon be ready for the scientific public.

At press, *Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste*. By Archibald Alison, LL.B. Prebendary of Sarum, &c. senior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh. Second edition, with additions, in two vols. octavo. To this edition are added, *Observations on the Origin of the Beauty of the Human Countenance and Form*.

Messrs. Daniell's *Picturesque Voyage to India*, by the way of China, with fifty coloured engravings, and descriptive letter-press to each, is nearly ready for publication.

Speedily will appear, the third number of the *Fine Arts of the English School*; comprising a series of highly-finished engravings, from painting, sculpture, and architecture, by the most eminent English artists, each subject accompanied by appropriate historical, descriptive, critical, or biographical letter-press. Edited by John Britton, F.A.S. It contains a portrait of the Marquis of Granby, after a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds: a picture of "Tiania Puck," &c. from Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*; painted by George Romney: sculpture—a group, in alto-relievo, illustrative of "Thy Kingdom come"; Flaxman, R.A.: architecture—perspective view, from the N. E. angle of St. Paul's Cathedral Church; Elmes.

The fourth number of the *Italian School of Design*, exemplified in a series of *fac similes*, carefully engraved by eminent artists, from original drawings of the greatest painters and sculptors of Italy. Selected from the collection of Wm. Young Ouley, F.S.A. with notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory, is at press.

HISTORY.

Early in the ensuing spring is intended to be published, in octavo, *The Protestant Dissenters' Annual Register*, for the year 1810; designed to embody whatever facts of a historical, ecclesiastical, or political nature, that are interesting to Protestant Dissenters.—Communications relative

to the work may be addressed to the editor, at Messrs. Gale and Curtis, Paternoster-row, London.

The edition of Fabyan's *Chronicles of England and France*, edited by Henry Ellis, Esq. will be ready for publication by the end of this month.

LETTERS.

Select Letters of Tipoo Sultan to various Public Functionaries, are in the press, including his principal military commanders, governors of forts and provinces, diplomatic and commercial agents, &c. &c.; together with some addressed to the tributary chieftains of Sahore, Kurnool, and Cannanore, and sundry other persons. Arranged and translated by William Kirkpatrick, colonel in the service of the Honourable the East-India Company; with notes and observations, and an appendix, containing several original documents never before published. A few copies will be printed on royal paper.

MATHEMATICS.

At press, the *Elements of Plane Geometry*; comprehending the first six books of Euclid, from the text of Dr. Simson, with notes, critical and explanatory. To which is added Book VII, containing several important propositions which are not in Euclid, and Book VIII, consisting of Practical Geometry. The whole explained in an easy and familiar manner, for the instruction of young students. By Thomas Keith, private teacher of mathematics.

A new *Treatise on Perspective*, founded on the simplest principles, containing universal rules for drawing the representation of any object on a vertical plane. With plates, by Lowry, in one volume quarto, is in preparation.

A. Nesbit, land-surveyor and teacher of the mathematics at Farnley, near Leeds, will publish in one volume octavo, A complete *Treatise on Practical Land-Surveying*, in six parts: designed chiefly for the use of schools.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

An Inquiry concerning Injuries to the Canal of the Intestines; illustrating the treatment of penetrating wounds, and strangulated hernia. By Benjamin Travers, demonstrator of anatomy at Guy's Hospital, surgeon to the Honorable East India Company, and to the London Infirmary for diseases of the eye; illustrated by engravings, is at press, in one volume octavo.

The second volume of *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, is at press.

Practical Observations on the Sclerocoele and other Morbid Enlargements of the Testicle; also on the cause and cure of the acute, the spurious, and the chronic hydrocoe. The whole illustrated by cases. To which are added, Four cases of operations for aneurysm, subclavian, femoral, popliteal, and femoral-popliteal; with practical remarks and plates. By Thomas Ramsden, surgeon to the Royal Foundation of Christ's Hospital, to the Foundling, and assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, will be published in a few days, in octavo.

The *Morbid Anatomy of the Gullet, the Stomach, and Intestines*. By Alexander Monro, jun. M.D. F.R.S.E. professor of anatomy and surgery in the University of Edinburgh, fellow of

the Royal College of Physicians, and one of the physicians to the General Dispensary of Edinburgh, in royal octavo. This work will be illustrated by 20 engravings, by Heath, Meadows, Woolnoth, &c. from the original drawings of Fyfe and Cleff.

Mr. Parkinson is about to publish *Observations on the Act for regulating Mad-houses*, with remarks addressed to the friends of the insane; and a correction of the mistatements in the case of Benjamin Elliot, sentenced to six months imprisonment for illegally depriving Mary Daintree of her liberty.

The third edition, with improvements, of the *Anatomy of the Human Body*, by John and Charles Bell, is nearly ready for publication, in three octavo volumes.

MILITARY TACTICS.

Capt. T. H. Cooper, author of the *Military Cabinet*, is preparing for the press, in quarto, a Collection of all the Land Battles fought in the Messenian, Lydian, Sacred, Peloponnesian, and other wars, from the foundation of Rome to the birth of Christ, illustrated by plans and maps.

Sir Robert Wilson has in the press, in a quarto volume, *Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army*, and a Sketch of the Campaign in Poland in 1806-7; from observations made by him when he accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the head quarters of the Emperor Alexander.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The third volume of the *Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register*, will be published in February.

At press, Letters of Anna Seward, written between the years 1784 and 1807, bequeathed to Mr. Constable for publication. In six volumes post octavo, with portraits and other plates. This work will be published in the course of next month, consisting of upwards of 600 letters, written by Miss Seward to her numerous correspondents; and beside much valuable literary criticism and anecdote, many of the letters contain discussions on the principal occurrences of the times, and on topics of a public as well as a domestic nature.

Mr. W. Marrat and Mr. P. Thompson, of Boston, have undertaken to conduct a work, to be published quarterly, entitled, *The Enquirer*. It is intended more particularly for the use of young persons, and will embrace subjects of general literature, mathematics, arts and manufactures, chemical and philosophical essays, and every branch of knowledge. The first number will appear February 1.

Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke is preparing for the press, a Letter addressed by her to George Mannes, editor of the *Satirist*, in which she promises to develop and appreciate his real principles and character.

Speedily will be published, in a small volume, price 4s. 6d. in boards, *Illustrations of the Foppish Character*, in all its curious varieties; with sketches of some of the principal of our modern fops, and hints for young students in the school of foppery; with an outline of a bill for the better government of the breed. By Sir Frederick Fopling, F.F.F.—The following will appear in the

above: the city fop; the fashionable fop; the clerical fop; the medical fop; the legal fop; the military fop; the musical fop; the driving fop; the literary fop; and the political fop.

The volume of the County Annual Register for the present year is in considerable forwardness, and will be published early in the spring: in addition to the usual matter relating to the counties, it will contain a concise and impartial history of Europe for the year. On account of this improvement, it will assume the title of the Imperial and County Annual Register.

To appear in the course of the winter, Reports, Estimates, and Treatises; embracing the several subjects of canals, navigable rivers, harbours, piers, bridges, draining, embanking, lighthouses, machinery of various descriptions; including fire-engines, mills, &c. &c. with other miscellaneous papers; drawn up in the course of his employments as a civil engineer. By the late Mr. John Smeaton, F.R.S. illustrated with plates. Printed chiefly from his manuscripts, under the direction of a select committee of civil engineers, in three volumes quarto.

In the ensuing winter will appear, An Account of the Measures pursued with different Tribes of Hindoos, for the Abolition of the Practice of the systematic Murder of Female Children by their Parents; with incidental notices of other customs peculiar to the inhabitants of India. By the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, and Lieut.-col. Alexander Walker. Edited with notes, &c. by Major Edward Moor, author of the Hindu Pantheon.

The renowned Baron Munchausen is about to publish a continuation of his surprising Travels, Adventures, Expeditions, and Exploits, at Walcheren, the Dardanelles, Talavera, Cintra, &c. with an account of a wonderful Turtle Feast, when preparing to attack Flushing.

PHILOLOGY.

Will be published this season, An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language, (in French and English) wherein the exact sound and articulation of every syllable are distinctly marked, according to the method adopted by Mr. Walker in his Pronouncing Dictionary; which are prefixed the principles of the French pronunciation, prefatory directions for using the spelling representative of every sound, and the conjugation of the verbs regular, irregular, and defective, with their true pronunciation. By L. Abbé Tardy, late Master of Arts in the University of Paris.

Mr. C. Bradley, of Wallingford, has nearly ready for the press, a Lexicon of the New Testament, on a somewhat similar plan to that of Parkhurst's, but less extensive, being principally intended for the use of schools.

POETRY.

Early in April next, Mr. Pratt intends bringing forward to public view, the much-expected Poetical Remains of Joseph Blacket; illustrated and adorned with appropriate engravings from original designs by eminent painters; with interesting memoirs, and a portrait, which exhibits a striking likeness of the author. Published under the joint direction of Mr. John Blacket, the author's brother, and other Friends, exclusively for the benefit of an aged mother, and orphan child.

To be published in a few days, printed in one large volume, crown octavo, on a fine wove paper, hot-pressed, price 12s. in boards, The Poetical Register, and Repository of Fugitive Poetry, for the year 1806, 1807.

Mr. Wm. Hersee has on the eve of publication, a small octavo volume of poems, rural and domestic.

The Rev. G. F. Nott will publish the Poems of Henry Howard Earl of Surry, of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Elder, and of Uncertain Authors, who flourished in the reign of Henry the Eighth; accompanied with notes, critical, historical, and biographical accounts of the several writers.

E. P. Impey, Esq. will speedily publish a volume of English and Latin Poems.

Peter Pindar, Esq. is preparing for the press, the Jubilee, or Disappointed Heir, in a series of elegies.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Considerations on Bullion and Coin Circulation and Exchanges, with a view to our present circumstances. By George Chalmers, Esq. F.R.S. S.A. author of An Estimate of the comparative Strength of Great Britain.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Johnstone Grant, A.M. will shortly publish the first volume of a summary of the History of the English Church, and of the Sects which have departed from its communion, with an answer to each dissenting party, on the pretended grounds of separation, bringing down the narration from the earliest periods to the reign of James I. and including a statement of the grounds on which the church of England separated from that of Rome.

Dr. W. B. Collyer has in forwardness a third volume of his Scripture Lectures; the subject of which is on the miracles.

A new edition of Toplady's Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England, with an account of eminent persons before and since the Reformation, in two quarto volumes, with two hundred portraits, will be published in the course of next year.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. D. Lysons has a new edition of his Environs of London nearly ready for publication, with alterations and additions to the present time. A volume of the additional matter will be published separately for the purchasers of the former edition.

Mr. Britton is preparing a third volume of his Beauties of Wiltshire, with a map of the county, and twelve highly finished engravings.

An Account of the past and present State of the Isle of Man, with a sketch of its mineralogy, and an outline of its laws, will shortly appear in an octavo volume.

The second edition of Mr. Marsden's History of Sumatra, in a quarto volume, with an atlas of plates, is expected to appear this month.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ASTRONOMY.

Evening Amusements for the year 1811; being the Eighth of a Series of Annual Volumes for the Improvement of Students in Astronomy: by W. Friend, Esq. M. A. Actuary to the Rock Life Insurance Company: 12mo. 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Sir Julius Caesar, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy Counsellor. King James and Charles the First; with Memoirs of his Family and Descendants: to which is added, Numerus Infamatus, an historical work, by Charles Cesar, Esq. Grandson of Sir Julius: illustrated by Seventeen Portraits, after original Pictures, and other Engravings, Elephant 4to. £3. 3s.

CHEMISTRY.

Elements of Chemistry, by J. Murray, Lecturer on Chemistry, and on Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 1s.
A New System of Chemical Philosophy, Part II. by John Dalton, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons; containing a general Explication of the Fundamental Principles and Facts of the Sciences, divided into Lessons, with Questions subjoined to each, for the Examination of Pupils, with Plates. By the Rev. J. Joyce, Author of Scientific Dialogues, &c. 12mo. 6s.

HISTORY.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1795. 8vo. 18s.

The History of the Roman Government, from the Commencement of the State, till the total Subversion of Liberty, by the successful Usurpation of Caesar Augustus, in the year of Rome 724. By Alexander Brodie: 8vo. 12s.

MATHEMATICS.

The First Principles of Geometry and Trigonometry, treated in a plain and familiar Manner, and illustrated by Figures, Diagrams, and References to well-known Objects for the Use of Young Persons: by John Marsh, Esq. 4to. 5s. sewed.

The Principle of Fluxions; designed for the Use of Students in the University: by William Dealtry, A. M. Professor of Mathematics in the East-India College, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; royal 8vo. 14s.

A Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations: by Robert Woodhouse, A. M. F. R. S. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. 8vo. 6s.

MEDICINE.

Remarks on the Nomenclature of the New London Pharmacopœia, read before the Liverpool Medical Society: by John Bostock, M. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Natural History, Climate, and Diseases of Madeira, from the year 1783 to 1808: by William Gourlay, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; and Physician to the British Factory, Madeira. 8vo. 6s.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Surgical Observations, Part III., on Injuries of the Head and on Miscellaneous Subjects, with a Plate: by John Abernethy, F. R. S. Honorary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and the Medical Societies of Paris, Philadelphia, and Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholo-

mew's Hospital, Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery. 8vo. 7s.

An Inquiry into the Causes producing the extraordinary Addition to the Number of Insane: together with extended observations on the cure of insanity, with hints as to the better Management of public asylums for insane persons, directed with a view to their more immediate relief, as well as the diminution of the charges appropriated to their support: to which are annexed some necessary observations in reply to Dr. Andrew Halliday's "Remarks on the present State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland." By William Saunders Hallahan, M. D. Senior Physician to the South Infirmary, and Physician to the House of Industry, and the Lunatic Asylum, Cork. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

MILITARY TACTICS.

Military Plan of the Operations of the Army in Portugal, under Lord Viscount Wellington, 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Essay on the Principles of Philosophical Criticism applied to Poetry: by Joseph Harper, LL.D. of Trinity College, Oxford. 4to. £1. 1s.

An Introduction to Heraldry; containing the rudiments of the science in general, and other necessary particulars connected with the subject: illustrated by many plates. By William Berry; 8vo. 9s.

The Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet, several of which have never before been published; with numerous engravings: by the Rev. William Cox, M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. Rector of Bemerton: 3 vol. 8vo. £2 2s. A few copies are printed on royal paper, with the botanical plates coloured, price £3 3s. boards.

A Complete Treatise on Practical Land Surveying; in six parts: designed chiefly for the use of schools; illustrated by a number of copper-plates, upwards of a hundred wood-cuts, and an engraved field book of sixteen pages: by A. Nesbit, Land Surveyor and Teacher of the Mathematics, at Farnley, Leeds: 8vo. 9s.

The Mirror of the Graces, or the English Ladies' Costume; embellished with superb plates: 12mo. 5s. colored plates 7s 6d.

An Account of some recent Transactions in the Colony of Sierra Leone, with a few Observations on the State of the African Coast: by John Grant, late Member of the Council in that Colony: with an Appendix of Official and other Papers: 3s. 6d.

A Minute Detail of the Attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and of the facts, circumstances, and testimonies of numerous persons relating to that event in a letter to W. I., Esq. preceded by the depositions before the chief magistrate of the police and the coroner, with a plan of the Duke's apartments in St. James's Palace. 4s. 6d.

PHILOLOGY.

Lessons for a Young Nobleman, containing sayings and observations in Greek, with an English translation: 1s. 6d.

A new Pocket Dictionary of the English and

Dutch Languages, with a Vocabulary of proper names, geographical, historical, &c. in two parts: 1. English and Dutch, 2. Dutch and English; containing all the words of general use, collected from the best authorities, in both languages: by Samuel Hull, Whitechapel-square, 12mo. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

Feeling, or Sketches from life; a desultory poem; with other pieces: by a Lady. 12mo. 5s.

Genevieve, or the Spirit of the Drave; a poem; with odes and other poems, chiefly amatory and descriptive: by John Stewart, Esq. Author of the Pleasures of Love, &c. 8vo. 9s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Inquiry into the Causes of the present High Price of Gold Bullion in England, and its Connection with the State of Foreign Exchanges; with observations on the report of the Bullion Committee: in a series of letters addressed to Thomas Thomson, Esq. M.P. one of the Members of the Bullion Committee: by John Hill: 8vo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

Reflections on the Shortness of Time; a sermon suggested by the general mourning for her royal highness the Princess Amelia; and delivered at the Octagon Chapel, Bath; on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1810. By John Gardiner, D.D. 1s. 6d.

Prayers collected from the several Writings of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor; adapted to the family, the cloister, the sacrament, &c. &c. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. Vicar of Christchurch, Hants: 8vo. 8s.

A Concise Manual of the Principles and Duty of a Christian; collected from the Scriptures, and arranged under proper heads, after the manner of Gastrell's Institutes: and an Appendix consisting of select, moral, and devotional Psalms, to be committed to memory; with suitable prayers annexed: by the Rev. John Maule, A.M. Rector of Horse Heath, in Cambridgeshire; and Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital: 12mo. 2s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Picture of New South Wales, 1810; containing a faithful and correct account of the state of agriculture and trade, price of provisions, internal regulations, state of society and manners, new objects in natural history, &c. being a continuation of Governor Collins' and other accounts, to the present time: illustrated by four large colored views, from original drawings made and colored on the spot; shewing the exact appearance of Sydney, the seat of government; also, a plan of the settlement, taken from actual survey by order of government: dedicated, by permission, to Admiral John Hunter, late Governor-in-chief: by D.D. Mann, many years resident in the colony. 4to. £3 13s. 6d.

TRAVELS.

Travels through Denmark and Sweden; to which is prefixed, a journal of a voyage down the Elbe, from Dresden to Hamburg, including a compendious historical account of the Hanseatic League. By Louis de Boisselin, Knight of Malta. With 13 views, most of them taken on the spot by Dr. Charles Parry. 2 vol. 4to. £3 3s. colored plates £4 4s.

DIDASCALIA.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

An over witty person is always showing his wit, as a child does a new coat, till he bedaubes it by too often shewing it.

SELDEN.

Tuesday, Dec. 11, a new Farce, under the title of *X. Y. Z.*, was produced at this Theatre: the fable may be comprised in a paragraph, and the wit in a nut-shell.—But first let us hear the fable:—An American theatrical manager advertises for a female performer, under the name of *X. Y. Z.* A silly country squire likewise advertises for a wife, under the same initials. The manager is introduced to a lawyer, who had previously been struck with the squire's advertisement, in hopes of passing his ward upon him, and keeping part of her fortune. The squire is introduced to *Dora Mumble*, an actress, who had applied for an engagement to the manager in consequence of his advertisement.

So much for the fable; the wit of the piece consists of stale jests, arising from the *equivoque* which occurs in the dialogue owing to the mistakes.

Although there was occasionally somewhat ridiculous enough to be laughed at, yet the piece was generally languid and heavy; the audience, therefore, forcibly expressed their disapprobation, not only during the performance, but also when it was announced for repetition. The indecency and swearing would not disgrace the commonest brothel within the precincts of the theatre; and we must conclude that author to be miserably put to his shifts, who was obliged to make use of such puns as *Mr. Colman* has introduced about *embonpoint*, &c. We hope he will not be offended at a little quotation, which his friend Pangloss will tell him is from Dr. Johnson.

Pun.—I know not whence this word “is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to *grind* or *beat* with a *pestle*; can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, “as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption for *clink*?”

But what causes our farther notice of this Farce, and renders Mr. Colman's ribaldry and absurdities of more importance than the mere representation at Covent-Garden Theatre, is the circumstance of its having been made a subject of discussion before the Lord High Chancellor of England, to whom Mr. Morris, one of the managers of the Haymarket Theatre, applied for an injunction, to stop the representation; on the ground that *X. Y. Z.* was written by Mr. C., while that gentleman had bound himself to give all his plays, &c. to the Haymarket, thereby depriving himself of the power of furnishing Covent-Garden, or any other Theatre, with his pro-

ductions, without previous application at the former Theatre.

The injunction was granted; but a day or two afterwards the Covent-Garden managers made application for it to be taken off, which the Lord Chancellor allowed, subject to their being accountable to Mr. Morris for the damages to the amount of the profits during the performance, if finally given in his favour. We were present at the hearing of this appeal, and were much struck with Mr. Bell's remarks. That learned barrister made an allusion to "working lead mines," by way of elucidating his argument; and then apologised for his so aptly comparing what he called "the sullime effusions of the brain" with the mere labours of handicrafts,* &c. We really thought his apology was unnecessary, and the *leaden* part of the argument struck us "as a palpable hit." We mean no offence to Mr. Colman, nor to the managers of Covent Garden, who have wisely taken the hint the Chancellor gave them, and have not played the farce since; though they paid down upon the nail (as the theatrical gentlemen term it) two hundred pounds for this disapproved and contended bantling. As charitable and christian critics, we are sorry for them, and cannot help thinking that Mr. C. has been over-paid for writing his X. Y. Z. nonsense; it disgraces the end of the alphabet. But some folks who have obtained a reputation think they may now palm any stuff on the public. If Mr. C. has nothing better to offer we advise him to leave off trade, and apply to the Lottery-office-keepers; as they owe him something handsome, for his aims at sensibility have been so prominent and romantic, that we remember he descended, in his *Heir at Law*, to enlist the Lottery in its cause; and a ten thousand pounds prize exhibited his liberality, at the same time that it shewed the poverty of his imagination, in not being able to find a better resource from which to reward Virtue than might well enough become a puffer to the Lottery-office-keepers, who, in the fertility of their active invention, could not have discovered, perhaps, an abler expedient for selling their tickets than a nightly illumination at the Theatres-Royal. They ought to have paid the author of such an invention with great liberality; which they can well afford, notwithstanding the immense sums they have lavished in vitiating the morals of the people, as the Report on the Lottery by a Committee of the Hon. House of Commons amply demonstrates, and to which we refer our readers (*Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 837) for the opinion of the Ordinary of Newgate—no bad judge, all will allow, upon such an occasion.

It has been a common ease to pity the fate of an unsuccessful comic author. We who are so often obliged to attend to the utterance,

wholesale and retail, of theatrical trash, have much oftener pitied the audience; who we are sure have frequently found themselves, in nearly the following situation—lately, in a country town in France, the officers of a regiment performed a series of plays: for one of them, they gave admission tickets to a number of rustics of the neighbourhood, expecting to oblige and delight them. But as all mortal expectations are liable to disappointment, it happened that when the officers were quitting the theatre, they found these wights ranged before the door, and their spokesman addressed the commander to this effect:—"Sir, if the corps acted honestly they would pay us for our time: we have made a point of staying till the whole was over; and you know how tiresome that was. At least give us something to drink, if you will do nothing better for us; for we stand in absolute need of a cup of good liquor to drown our sorrows in."

One word more; in *Literary Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 494, we inserted some passages from Lord Byron's satirical Poem, entitled *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*; and though we pretend not on all occasions to be gifted with *second sight*, yet, in justice to ourselves, we cannot help quoting an observation we then made on the following lines of his Lordship's Poem.

Awake, George Colman! Cumberland, awake!
Bring the alarm bell, let folly quake.

LORD BYRON:

"A-propos of waking George Colman!—
"We beg the noble lord's pardon; but we
"are not in such a violent hurry to disturb
"this gentleman; for if, when awake, he
"should not acquit himself better than in his
"last production of the *Africans*, we think
"the sounder he sleeps the more solid will be
"his reputation.—Therefore,

"Sleep on, George Colman! prithee, don't awake!
"Nor let the alarm bell thy slumbers shake!
"Lest jokes like *Mugg's** should make our senses
"quake!"

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The managers of Covent-Garden Theatre have introduced a grand historical opera, entitled *Gustavus Vasa*, from the pen of Mr. Dimond, who first brought the subject forward in the form of a play entitled *The Hero of the North*; from which this is an alteration, and the reason why it is not a better one, the author himself thus attempts to explain.

"The opera originally announced for perform-

* One of Mr. Colman's witty characters in the *Africans*; specimens of whose Attic salt may be seen in *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 1135.

ance, under the title of *Gustavus of Sweden*, and now at length submitted to the Public, under that of *Gustavus Vasa*, hath had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of Government, by whose prohibitory mandate, a certain portion of its incidents have been partially suppressed. The Author bows respectfully to the sentence of his superiors; but as he fears his compliance with it hath in some measure impaired the general interest of his piece, he is reduced to cast himself upon the Public for a greater portion of their lenity and forbearance, than he otherwise would have presumed to claim."

Whether our readers may be inclined to agree with Mr. Dimond that the *ministers* are the cause of the faults of this play, we know not; the justification might certainly please party men, but will not we apprehend be thought reason sufficient with impartial critics—however, we leave this to the judgment of our readers, and merely add, that the opera as far as scenery, music and spectacle are concerned, is a splendid performance; and we wish it had been nearer the truth in its plot and contrivance. If our author had studied the opera of *Gustavus Vasa* as written by Gustavus III. (father of the noble minded, and truly honourable Gustavus now in England) he would have found a better, at least a true story for the (plot the deliverance of Stockholm from the tyrant) than this subterraneous exhibition in Dalecarlia, which never happened; something, by way of elucidation of this opinion, will appear in our next number.

In the mean time we refer our readers to our first volume, p. 268, where we reviewed *Collection des Ecrits de Gustave III. Roi de Suède, &c.* to which we particularly beg the attention of our readers, as the observations we there made are not inapplicable to the present inoment.

En passant we reprobate the indecency that appeared so prominent in some parts of this opera—we particularly allude to the old ever-green gardener, who uttered such language that Mr. Dimond could not repeat before any respectable company, nor do we think it could be laughed at by any even in the galleries, except a few barren pates whose minds must have been polluted by the most vulgar debauchery.

We now present our readers with a specimen of the songs.

Recitative—SIGISMUND.

Ye veteran spires, ye time-worn towers!
Monastic shades and priestly bowers,
Where vigil prayer and penance dwell,
A bending votarist biddeth "Hail!"
To all within your hallow'd pale,
Or cloyster dim, or taper'd cell!

Ballad.

O'er moss, muir and mountain, the pilgrim hath
travell'd,
'Twixt the flight of the bat, and the crow of
the cock;
By midnight, his steps mazy woods have un-
ravell'd,
At dawn, have been trac'd by his blood on the
rock!
What guides him?—what cheers?—what the
faint wretch restores?
'Tis the saint of his vow—yea!—the maid he
adores!

Of mortals forsaken, yet trustful in heaven,
His scrip is exhausted, his sandals are worn,
Keen arrows of sleet 'gainst his bosom are driven,
And the locks on his brow by the north-wind
are torn;
What guides him?—what cheers?—what the
faint wretch restores?
'Tis the saint of his vow—yea!—the maid he
adores!

Air.—FREDERICA.

Oh! royal Youth, whose kindless fate,
These sighs and falling tears deplore,
Abid'st thou still this soil ingrate,
Or pin'st thou on some foreign shore,
An unknown banish'd wight?
In hermit's grot, or monkish cell,
Dost thou, oh! fallen chieftain, dwell,
Forswearing glory's fight?
Or dost thou pace with hurried feet,
At midnight time the rocky shore,
And count the billows as they beat,
Rejoicing in their sullen roar?
Grief-craz'd and sunk in care,
Then cast thee down, and in wild phrase,
Abjure the dreams of happier days,
Sworn bridegroom of despair!

Where'er thou art my ruin'd lover,
Oh! may thy mistress' image be,
And so may'st thou a sigh discover,
For her who only sighs for thee!

Chorus of Miners.

Strangers cease thro' storms to roam,
Welcome to the miners' home;
Tho' no courtly pomps be here,
Yet our welcome is sincere—

Oh! lady bright! on whose soft cheek,
In blossom hangs the rose of youth,
If here from foes you shelter seek,
Here refuge find in low-born truth;
While here you deign a dwelling take,
No force can touch our mountain-hold,
For with one look those charms would make
E'en traitors true, and cowards bold!

Strangers cease thro' storms to roam,
Welcome to the miners' home, &c.

LYCEUM.

A new farce, entitled *Transformation*, has been produced at this theatre. It is as absurd and ridiculous, as if it had been brought forth at the Italian Opera, and all the laugh it creates, is solely to be attributed to the playing of Mathews who seems quite contented, to be thought a caricaturist, in preference to a good actor—the spirit of the piece, consists in the transformations, accomplished by him—who, every body laughs at, while the author is pined, for want of not knowing how to write, without the actor.

The holiday folks have been treated by the Covent Garden managers with a new pantomime, entitled *Harlequin Asmodeus, or Cupidon Crutches*. The story is taken from *The Devil upon Two Sticks*; the tricks as usual are wonderful, the scenery splendid, and the music pretty good—what can holiday folks wish for more?—Nor have the Lyceum managers been behind, for they have introduced *The Magic Bride* of Mr. Skeffington into public notice—it is a dramatic romance replete with interest, nor is the dialogue deficient—it boasts spectacle and tolerable good music, composed by Mr. Horn.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The cheated Nation's happy Fav'rites see!
Mark whom the Great caress, who frown on me!
London, the needy Villain's gen'ral Home;
The Common-Sewer of PARIS and of ROME;
With eager thirst, by Folly or by Fate,
Sucks in the Dregs of each corrupted State!

With warbling Eunuchs fill our silenc'd Stage,
And lull to Servitude a thoughtless Age.

Dr. Johnson's London.

The Italian Opera, opened for the season, on Saturday, Dec. 22, with the opera of *Zaira*, when *Madame Bertinotti Radicati*, made her first appearance in England. Her voice is sweet and harmonious, but by no means equal to the English singer Mrs. Billington. Her person and figure are pleasing. The amateurs were cruellement *désappointés*, in not witnessing *les deux héros de la danse* exhibit their great abilities—for neither of them appeared; *Monsieur Vestris* having met with an accident, and *Monsieur Deshayes* not being returned to London from his embassy to Paris, in search of another

sujet for the *corps de ballet*. However, it will be matter of great consolation if we hear that the imperial tender-hearted Napoleon Buonaparte, has agreed to let us pay another of his pensioners for the superior amusement of our superior classes!

It appears, that the Italian Opera, is upon the wane; and Mr. Taylor the director, or manager, has published a letter upon the subject, dated Nov. 22 last, in which he says, that the expences “have exceeded the receipts for these last four years, by no less a sum, than £15,261. 3s. 9d. or at the rate of £3,810 per annum”—and of course, he wants to raise the prices of the boxes, from 180 to 210 guineas each. Will any body believe, that Mr. Taylor has been so patriotic, to carry on this Italian and French establishment, to such a certain loss, merely for the gratification of the English nobility and gentry?—However, be this as it may, it has caused *une grande confusion* among the *peuple poli et élégant de l'Opéra*, and the formation of a committee, has been thought necessary, composed too, of the following *Peers of the realm*, to examine the accounts and make their report thereon—The *Marquis* of Douglas—*Earl* Gower—*Lord* George Henry Cavendish—*Viscount* Dillon—*Viscount* Ossulston—*Viscount* Hinchinbroke—*Lord* Keith—*Lord* Hawke—*Lord* Bruce, &c. &c. &c.—Our readers will perceive one *English Admiral*, and the descendant of another.—Will any one rise and say they are properly employed? What would Lord Nelson have said to this had he been alive? Would he have spent his time thus?—for the benefit of what, and of whom? What did he say of Italy? Turn, reader, turn to our *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 1297, where you will find his opinion carefully preserved.—That the gallant heroic nobility of Britain should be occupied in arranging the concerns of an Italian Opera House in London, in the midst of a War undertaken by the Usurper Sovereign of Italy and France to destroy their property, to blast all their enjoyments, all their comforts, and to render them mere slaves chained to his triumphal car, or hewers of wood and drawers of water—Is it possible?

We repeat what we have so often mentioned: if the Nobility must have an operative amusement for themselves, in the name of common sense, let it be an English one. In the course of three or four years we are certain they might raise a company perfectly adequate to the purpose—Oh spirit of Shakespeare; which hast a word for all occasions; we shall borrow from thee something suitable:

We make ourselves Fools to disport ourselves...
I should fear those that dance before me now,
Would one day stamp upon me: it has been done.

MORALITY
OF THE
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,
ILLUSTRATED BY
SELECTIONS
OF
SENTIMENT, CHARACTER AND DESCRIPTION.

No. I.

Though the same Sun with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze;
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,
And always set the Gem above the Flower.

POPE.

For the opportunity of communicating the Moral Selection, the purport and general character of which is expressed in this title, we are indebted to a distinguished writer, whose own works have met with the most general applause from the public. To this compilation he has devoted the occasional readings of several years. From a careful examination of the work, we are convinced—and we anticipate the conviction of our readers—that a more interesting literary novelty has rarely been offered to the public. It may be proper to observe, further, that the selections from the works of the most celebrated British novelists *now living*, are made with their own full permission and approbation: those from earlier writers are from the best editions of their works. It being understood that this article will be introduced in such proportions as may suit our convenience, and not to the exclusion of subjects of immediate and temporary importance, we proceed, without further preface, to give the introductory remarks of the Selector, with specimens of the selection.

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,
BY THE SELECTOR.

The author of an ingenious Treatise on the Moral Tendency of Fictitious Narrative, lately published, includes Epic Poetry, Allegories, Periodical Works, Fictions of Reason, Philosophy, History, and Chivalry, as well as Novels and Romances.

That *all* these are admirably calculated to communicate a knowledge of human life and manners, to prove the truth of some philosophical opinion, or the obligation of some moral principle, cannot be doubted: and, indeed, a great variety of excellent collections have been formed from every class of them, *except that of the Novel and Romance*. These compositions have been proscribed; not only as the lowest of all human productions, but as the most ob-

Vol. IX. [Lit. Pan. Jan. 1811.

noxious. Among Moralists and Divines, they have met with many and great opponents, who, it must be confessed, if we take the objects of their censure *in the gross*, have frequently had too much reason to be offended. Nor has this species of fiction been stigmatized with less contempt by more fashionable declaimers, who, assuming the taste and judgment they do not possess, act upon the pride and affectation which they do. Cavillers of this description, however numerous, scarcely deserve this passing remark. The more respectable critic, however, while he must admit—for who, indeed, can deny?—the baneful influence of *exclusive and indiscriminate novel-reading* on personal and even on national manners, will not dispute that a well-written romance, or novel, may contain parts not only unexceptionable, but worthy of PRESERVATION. In some, the points of utility and beauty lie encumbered amidst less valuable matter, like gems under heaps of rubbish; whilst others, again, are so obviously replete with interest, event, character, description, sentiment, each of the best kind, that, were it not for the most inveterate prejudice, various productions of this order would furnish excellent examples for the regulation of every Moral, and for the advancement of every Christian Virtue. It follows, by inevitable consequence, that such precepts and examples, brought under *one point of view*, would form a collection abounding in amusement and instruction.

In a word, the Selector is incited to this undertaking by the hope of accommodating the public with a valuable miscellany, derived from a *source totally new*; and also, to raise a species of writing, (unfairly degraded) to its just rank in literature; by making its claims to respect, utility and admiration, *self-evident* to readers of every description.

One of the most eminent * of those whose writings do honor to her sex and her country, and from which I shall draw many beautiful and valuable extracts, in a letter to the Selector, has expressed, in her own elegant language, her "entire approbation" of a plan which is formed for the re-establishment of those moral principles, "which Luxury, and evil precept, have" so dangerously, shaken in this country. "Such a work, by pointing out to the eyes" of youth, what is *truly admirable* in the "character of man and woman, will serve" as a guide to them in choosing those attainments, and in reaching to those heights "of virtue, which constitute the perfection" of human nature. Unless authors make "the Christian Religion, that meek, yet dignified, model of action, their standard of" Virtue; unless they marshal all the passions

* We are not at liberty, for the present, to justify our assertion by offering the name.

E

"and appetites under the command of that spirit,—which is as pure, as it is lovely, as powerful as it is benign:—the rising generation, who study the principles and copy the manners of romance, will be as far to seek in the paths of Probity, Honor and Decorum; as the apostate Sybarites of France, are remote from Virtue, Liberty and Happiness.—So impressed am I," continues this fair advocate, "with an idea of the extensive influence of novel-writing over the minds of young people, that I could borrow, with a little alteration, the sentiment of Sir Philip Sidney on a similar occasion,—'Let who will,' said he, 'frame the LAWS of a Kingdom, give me 'its BALLADS to write, and I will engage 'to form its Manners, and direct the Actions of the People.'—I am sure that the authors of Novels and Romances have the same power."

To which I shall add the public sanction of a contemporary Critic, who, in reporting on "*Herman of Unna*," observes, with equal force and propriety, "It has ever been the fate of Reviewers, since the first institution of that honourable office, to complain of the drudgery and fatigue of toiling through multitudes of that species of publication cycled NOVELS, with little incitement, and less reward of their labour. We do not speak of that kind of reward which sparkles to the sight in the visible form of gaudy gold. But we allude to the rays of fancy and of genius; to the sober but steady light which illuminates and adorns the moral system, which inspires the mind by examples of persevering fortitude, uncorrupted virtue, and noble traits of sensibility and honour. To say the truth, greater qualities are required to write a good NOVEL or ROMANCE than is generally imagined; qualities of a different nature, and of a far more exalted kind than that languid and nervous feeling, produced by effeminate, voluptuous and luxurious life, which is frequently mistaken, by the undiscerning reader, for genuine sensibility; and which most delights in describing the scenes by which it has itself been depraved, and the characters to which it has viciously assimilated. It is not our intention to enter into a tedious dissertation on NOVEL-WRITING, yet we are very glad of any opportunity of declaring, that such publications, happily directed, where the imagination is not suffered to be licentious; where morality and virtue are the end and object; where probability is not violated, nor the passions improperly excited; may be considered as no mean aids to VIRTUE, and ornaments to Literature." SELECTOR.

* A series of adventures of the fifteenth century, in which the proceedings of the secret tribunal under the emperors Stanislaus and Sigismund, are delineated. 1794.

..... EVENING LANDSCAPE.

The most ruffled temper, when emerging from the town, will subside into a perfect calm, at the sight of a wide-stretched landscape reposing in the twilight of a fine evening. It is then that the balm of peace settles upon the heart, unfetters the spirit, and elevates the soul to its creator. It is then that we behold the parent of the universe in his works; when we see his grandeur, in earth, sea, and sky; feel his affection, in the emotions which they raise; and half mortal, half etherialized, forget where we are, in the anticipation of what that world must be of which this lovely earth is merely a shadow. — *Miss Porter's Thaddeus of Warsaw.*

SLAVERY.

However you disguise Slavery, it is SLAVERY, SLAVERY still! Its chains though wreathed with roses, not only fasten on the body, but rivet on the mind. They bend it from the proudest virtue, to a debasement beneath calculation. They disgrace honour; they trample upon justice. They transform the legions of Rome into a band of singers. They prostrate the sons of Athens and of Sparta at the feet of cowards. They make man abjure his birthright, bind himself to another's will, and give that into a tyrant's hands, which he received as a deposit from heaven—his reason, his conscience, and his soul." — *Miss Porter's Thaddeus of Warsaw.*

COXCOMB.

Mr. Fillygrove is a young man with a sweet pretty face, and two well-enough shaped legs: the contemplation of which does probably add to the happiness of the possessor, if one may judge by Mr. Fillygrove. If this young gentleman happens to be placed over against a pier glass at dinner, if he drinks your health, his looks are directed not to you, but to the glass; so, if he answers a question. Once, when he was addressed, and it became evidently necessary to direct his regards to the person he was going to answer, unluckily his eye on its road caught the mirror, was fascinated by it, and the poor youth found it impossible to break the charm. In a walk you see him, once a minute, bend his graceful curvature,—throw a glance at those adorable legs,—and resume his erect position with increased perpendicularity. — *Bage's Hermsprong.*

CHARITY.

Charity may be called the luxury of a good heart. No virtue is more godlike than beneficence; none so degrading as extravagance; the one, like the balmy gale of morning breathes reviving perfumes over the path of life; the other, devastating and desolating

as the fiery whirlwind, blasts every virtue, and withers every enjoyment. — *A Sailor's Friendship.*

DESCRIPTION OF A HAPPY FAMILY.

I was ever of opinion, that the honest man who married and brought up a large family, did more service, than he who continued single, and only talked of population. From this motive I had scarce taken orders a year, before I began to think seriously of matrimony, and chose my wife as she did her wedding gowns not for a fine glossy surface, but such qualities as would wear well. To do her justice, she was a goodnatured notable woman, and as for breeding, there were few country ladies who could shew more. She could read any English book without much spelling, but for pickling, preserving, and cookery, none could excel her. She prided herself also upon being an excellent contriver in house-keeping, though I could never find that we grew richer with all her contrivances.

However we loved each other tenderly, and our fondness increased as we grew old. There was in fact, nothing that could make us angry with the world or each other. We had an elegant house, situated in a fine country, and a good neighbourhood. The year was spent in moral or rural amusement; in visiting our rich neighbours, and relieving such as were poor. We had no revolutions to fear, nor fatigues to undergo; all our adventures were by the fire-side, and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown.

As we lived near the road, we often had the traveller, or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine, for which we had great reputation; and I profess, with the veracity of an historian, that I never knew one of them find fault with it. Our cousins too, even to the fortieth remove, all remembered their affinity, without any help from the herald's office, and came very frequently to see us. Some of them did us no great honour by these claims of kindred; as we had the blind, the maimed, and the halt, amongst the number; however, my wife always insisted that as they were the same *flesh and blood*, they should sit with us at the same table. So that if we had not very rich, we had very happy friends about us, for this remark will hold good through life, that the poorer the guest, the better pleased he ever is with being treated; and as some men gaze with admiration at the colours of a tulip, or the wing of a butterfly, so I was by nature an admirer of happy human faces. However, when any one of our relations was found to be a person of a very bad character, a troublesome guest, or one we desired to get rid of, upon his leaving my house, I ever took care to lend him a riding-coat, or a pair of boots, or sometimes a horse of small value, and I always had

the satisfaction of finding he never came back to return them. By this the house was cleared of such as we did not like, but never was the family of Wakefield known to turn the traveller or the poor dependant out of doors.

Thus we lived several years in a state of much happiness, not but that we sometimes had those little rubs which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours. My orchard was often robbed by school-boys, and my wife's custards plundered by the cats or the children. The squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic parts of my sermon, or his lady return my wife's civilities at church with a mutilated curtsey. But we soon got over the uneasiness caused by such accidents, and usually in three or four days began to wonder how they vex us.

My children, the offspring of temperance, as they were educated without softness, so they were at once well formed and healthy, my sons hardy and active, my daughters beautiful and blooming. When I stood in the midst of the little circle, which promised to be the supports of my declining age, I could not avoid repeating the famous story of Count Abensberg, who, in Henry II.'s progress through Germany, while other courtiers came with their treasures, brought his thirty-two children, and presented them to his sovereign as the most valuable offering he had to bestow. In this manner, though I had but six, I considered them as a very valuable present made to my country, and consequently looked upon it as my debtor.

It would be fruitless to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me; but the vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine: when our visitors would say, 'Well, upon my word, Mrs. Primrose, you have the finest children in the whole country:—' Aye, neighbour,' she would answer, 'they are as heaven made them, handsome enough, if they be good enough, for handsome is, that handsome does;' and then she would bid the girls hold up their heads, who, to conceal nothing, were certainly very handsome. Mere outside is so very trifling a circumstance with me, that I should scarce have remembered to mention it, had it not been a general topic of conversation in the country. Olivia, now about eighteen, had that luxuriance of beauty with which painters generally draw Hebe; open, sprightly and commanding. Sophia's features were not so striking at first; but often did more certain execution; for they were soft, modest and alluring: the one vanquished by a single blow, the other, by efforts successfully repeated.

The temper of a woman is generally formed from the turn of her features, at least it was so with my daughters. Olivia wished

for many lovers: Sophia to secure one. Olivia was often affected from too great a desire to please: Sophia even repressed excellence, from her fears to offend. The one entertained me with her vivacity when I was gay; the other with her sense when I was serious. But these qualities were never carried to excess in either; and I have often seen them exchange characters for a whole day together. A suit of mourning has transformed my coquette into a prude, and a new set of ribbands has given her younger sister more than natural vivacity. My eldest son, George, was bred at Oxford, as I intended him for one of the learned professions: my second boy, Moses, whom I designed for business, received a sort of a miscellaneous education at home. But it is needless to attempt describing the particular character of young people that had seen but very little of the world. In short, a family likeness prevailed through all; and, properly speaking, they had but one character, that of being all equally generous, credulous, simple and inoffensive.—*Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The following valuable report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was made to Congress on the 19th April, 1810, addressed to Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, April 17, 1810.

Sir, In obedience to the resolution of the house, I have the honour to transmit a Report, *in part*, on the subject of American manufactures.—Some important information has been obtained; but it is in general partial and defective; and it would have been desirable that the Report might have been delayed till the next session.—Permit me to observe, that the approaching census might afford an opportunity to obtain detailed and correct information on that subject, provided that the deputy marshals were directed by Congress to collect it, and to make returns in such form as would be prescribed. I have the honor, &c.—ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, respectfully submits the following report, *in part*, on the subject of domestic manufactures.

The following manufactures are carried on to an extent, which may be considered adequate to the consumption of the United States—the foreign articles annually imported, being less in value than those of American manufacture belonging to the same general class, which are annually exported, viz. Manufactures of wood, or of which wood

is the principal material—Leather and manufactures of leather—Soap and tallow candles—Spermaceti oil and candles—Flaxseed oil—Refined sugar—Course earthen ware—Snuff, chocolate, hair-powder and mustard.

The following branches are firmly established, supplying in several instances the greater, and in all a considerable part of the consumption of the United States, viz. Iron and manufactures of iron—Manufactures of cotton, wool, flax and hats—Paper, printing types, printed books, playing cards—Spirituous and malt liquors—Several manufactures of hemp—Gunpowder—Window glass—Jewellery and clocks—Several manufactures of lead—Straw bonnets and hats—Wax candles—Progress has also been made in the following branches, viz.—Paints and colors—several chemical preparations and medicinal drugs—Salt—Manufactures of copper and brass—Japanned and plated ware—Calico printing—Queen's and other earthen and glass ware, &c.—Many articles, respecting which no information has been received, are undoubtedly omitted; and the substance of the information obtained, on the most important branches, is comprehended under the following heads:—

Wood, and Manufactures of Wood.

All the branches of this manufacture, are carried to a high degree of perfection, supply the whole demand of the United States, and consist principally of cabinet ware and other household furniture, coaches and carriages, either for pleasure or transportation, and ship building.—The ships and vessels, above twenty tons burthen, built in the United States, during the years 1801 and 1807, measured 774,922 tons, making an average of about 110,000 tons a year, and worth more than six millions of dollars. About two-thirds were registered for the foreign trade, and the remainder licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries.—Of the other branches, no particular account can be given. But the annual exportations of furniture and carriages amount to 170,000 dollars. The value of the whole, including ship building, cannot be less than twenty millions of dollars a year.—Under this head may also be mentioned, pot and pearl ash, of which, besides supplying the internal demand, 7,400 tons are annually exported.

Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

Tanneries are established in every part of the United States, some of them on a very large scale. The capital employed in a single establishment amounting to 100,000 dollars. A few hides are exported, and it is stated that one-third of those used in the great tanneries of the Atlantic States, are imported from Spanish America. Some superior or particular kinds of English leather and of morocco,

are still imported; but about 350,000 lbs.* of American leather are annually exported. The bark is abundant and cheap; and it seems: that hides cost in America 5½ cents, and in England 7 cents a pound; that the bark used for tanning, costs in England nearly as much as the hides, and in America not one-tenth part of that sum. It is at the same time acknowledged, that much American leather is brought to market, of an inferior quality, and that better is generally made in the middle than in the northern or southern states. The tanneries of the state of Delaware, employ, collectively, a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and 90 workmen, and make annually 100,000 dollars worth of leather. Those of Baltimore amount to 22; 17 of which have together a capital of 181,000 dollars, and tan annually 19,000 hides, and 25,000 calf skins.

Morocco is also made in several places, partly from imported goat skins, and principally from sheep skins. And it may be proper here to add, that deer skins, which form an article of exportation, are dressed and manufactured in the United States, to the amount required for the consumption of the country.

The principal manufactures of leather are those of shoes and boots, harness and saddles. Some inconsiderable quantities of the two last articles are both imported and exported. The annual importation of foreign boots and shoes, amounts to 3250 pair boots, and 59,000 pair shoes, principally kid and morocco. The annual exportation of the same articles of American manufacture, 8,500 pair of boots, and 127,000 pair of shoes. The shoe manufactures of New-Jersey are extensive. That of Lynn, in Massachusetts, makes 100,000 pair of women's shoes annually.

The value of all the articles annually manufactured in the United States, which are embraced under this head (leather) may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

Soap, and Tallow Candles.

A great portion of the soap and candles used in the United States, is of family manufacture. But there are also several establishments on an extensive scale in all the large cities and several other places. Those of the village of Roxbury, near Boston, employ alone a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and make annually 370,000lbs. candles, 380,000lbs. brown soap, and 50,000lbs. Windsor and fancy soap, with a profit, it is said, of 15 per centum on the capital employed.—The annual importations of foreign manufacture, are, candles 158,000lbs. soap 470,000lbs.—The annual exportations of

* Unless otherwise stated, the importations and exportations, are, in this report, taken on the average of the years 1806 and 1807.

domestic manufacture, are, 1,775,000lbs. candles, 2,220,000lbs. soap.—The annual value manufactured in the United States, and including the quantity made in private families for their own use, cannot be estimated at less than eight millions of dollars.

Spermaceti Oil and Candles.

The establishments for this manufacture, are at Nantucket and New-Bedford, in Massachusetts; and at Hudson, in New-York. Besides supplying the whole of the domestic consumption, they furnished annually, for exportation to foreign countries, 230,000lbs. of candles, and 44,000 gallons of oil. The whole quantity annually manufactured amounted to about 300,000 dollars. But the exclusion from foreign markets has lately affected the manufacture.

Refined Sugar.

The annual importations of foreign refined sugar, amount, for the years 1803 to 1807, to 47,000lbs.—The annual exportation of American refined sugar, amounted for the same years to 150,000lbs.

The then existing duty was, in the year 1801, collected on 3,827,000lbs. and as the manufacture has kept pace with the increase of population, the quantity now annually made may be estimated at 5,000,000lbs. worth one million of dollars. The capital employed is stated at three millions and a half of dollars; and, as the establishments have increased in number, some of them have declined in business. It is believed that if a drawback, equivalent to the duty paid on the importation of the brown sugar used in the refined sugar exported, was again allowed, the foreign demand, particularly of Russia, would give a great extension to this branch. A special report has been made on that subject, to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Cotton, Wool, and Flax.

I. *Spinning Mills and Manufacturing Establishments.*—The first cotton mill was erected in the state of Rhode-Island, in the year 1791; another in the same state in the year 1795; and two more in the state of Massachusetts, in the years 1803 and 1804. During the three succeeding years ten more were erected or commenced in Rhode-Island, and one in Connecticut—making altogether fifteen mills erected before the year 1808, working at that time about eight thousand spindles, and producing about three hundred thousand pounds of yarn a year.

Returns have been received of eighty-seven mills which were erected at the end of the year 1809; sixty-two of which (48 water and 14 horse mills) were in operation, and worked at that time thirty-one thousand spindles. The other twenty-five will all be in

operation, in the course of this year, and together with the former ones (almost all of which are increasing their machinery) will, by the estimate received, work more than eighty thousand spindles, at the commencement of the year 1811.

The capital required to carry on the manufacture on the best terms, is estimated at the rate of one hundred dollars for each spindle; including both the fixed capital applied to the purchase of the mill-seats, and to the construction of the mills and machinery, and that employed in wages, repairs, raw materials, goods on hand and contingencies. But it is believed that no more than at the rate of sixty dollars for each spindle is generally actually employed. Forty-five pounds of cotton, worth about twenty cents a pound, are, on an average, annually used for each spindle; and these produce about thirty-six pounds of yarn of different qualities, worth on an average one dollar and 12-1-2 cents a pound. Eight hundred spindles employ forty persons, viz. five men and thirty-five women and children. On those data, the general results for the year 1811 are thus estimated: number of mills, 87; number of spindles, 80,000; Capital employed, 4,800,000 dollars; Cotton used, 3,600,000lbs. value 720,000 dollars; Quantity of yarn spun, 2,880,000 lbs. value 3,240,000 dollars—number of persons employed, 500 men, 3,500 women and children; total of persons employed, 4,000.

The increase of carding and spinning of cotton by machinery, in establishments for that purpose, and exclusively of that done in private families, has therefore been fourfold during the last two years, and will have been tenfold in three years: although the greater number is in the vicinity of Providence, in Rhode-Island, they are scattered and extending throughout all the states.

The seventeen mills in the state of Rhode-Island, which were in operation, and worked 14,290 spindles in the year 1809, are also stated to have used, during that year, 640,000lbs. of cotton, which produced 510,000lbs. of yarn; of which 124,000lbs. were sold for thread and knitting; 200,000lbs. were used in manufactures attached to, or in the vicinity of the mills; and the residue was either sold for wick, and for the use of family manufactures, or exported to other parts.—Eleven hundred looms are said to be employed in weaving the yarn spun by those mills into goods, principally of the following descriptions, viz.

Bed ticking, sold at 55 to 60 cents per yard.	
Stripes and checks, 30 to 42 do.	do.
Ginghams, 40 to 50 do.	do.
Cloths for shirts and sheeting, 35 to 75 do.	do.
Counterpanes, at 8 dollars each.	

Those several goods are already equal in appearance to the English imported articles of the same description, and superior in durability; and the finishing is still improving. The proportion of fine yarns is also increasing.

The same articles are manufactured in several other places, and particularly at Philadelphia, where are also made from the same material, webbing and coach laces, (which articles have also excluded, or will soon exclude, similar foreign importations) table and other diaper cloth, jeans, vest patterns, cotton kerseymeres, and blankets. The manufacture of fustians, cords and velvet, has also been commenced in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

Some of the mills above mentioned are also employed in carding and spinning wool, though not to a considerable amount. But almost the whole of that material is spun and wove in private families; and there are yet but few establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths. Some information has, however, been received, respecting 14 of these, manufacturing each, on an average, 10,000 yards of cloth a year, worth on an average from one to ten dollars a yard. It is believed that there are others, from which no information has been obtained, and it is known that several establishments, on a smaller scale, exist in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some other places. All those cloths, as well as those manufactured in private families, are generally superior in quality, though somewhat inferior in appearance to imported cloths of the same price. The principal obstacle to the extension of the manufacture is the want of wool, which is still deficient both in quality and quantity. But those defects are daily and rapidly lessened, by the introduction of sheep, of the Merino and other superior breeds, by the great demand for the article, and by the attention now every where paid by farmers to the increase and improvement of their flocks.

Manufacturing establishments, for spinning and weaving flax, are yet but few. In the state of New-York, there is one which employs a capital of eighteen thousand dollars, and twenty-six persons, and in which about 90,000lbs. of flax are annually spun and wove into canvas and other coarse linen. Information has been received respecting two in the vicinity of Philadelphia, one of which produces annually 72,000 yards of canvas, made of flax and cotton; in the other, the flax is both hackled and spun by machinery; thirty looms are employed; and it is said, that 500,000 yards of cotton bagging, sail cloth, and coarse linen, may be made annually.

Hosiery may also be considered as almost exclusively a household manufacture. That

of Germantown has declined, and it does not appear to have been attempted on a large scale in other places. There are, however, some exceptions; and, it is stated, that the island of Martha's Vineyard exports annually 9000 pair of stockings.

II. *Household Manufactures.* — But by far the greater part of the goods made of those materials (cotton, flax and wool) are manufactured in private families, mostly for their own use, and partly for sale. They consist principally of coarse cloth, flannel, cotton stuffs, and stripes of every description, linen, and mixtures of wool with flax or cotton. The information received from every state, and from more than sixty different places, concurs in establishing the fact of an extraordinary increase during the two last years, and in rendering it probable that about two thirds of the clothing, including hosiery, and of the household linen, worn and used by the inhabitants of the United States, who do not reside in cities, is the product of family manufactures.

In the eastern and middle states, carding machines, worked by water, are every where established, and they are rapidly extending southwardly and westwardly. Jennies, other family spinning machines, and flying shuttles, are also introduced into many places; and as many fulling mills are erected as are required for finishing all the cloth which is woven in private families.

Difficult as it is to form an estimate, it is inferred from a comparison of all the facts which have been communicated, with the population of the United States (estimated at 6,000,000 of white, and 1,200,000 black persons), that the value of all the goods made of cotton, wool, and flax, which are annually manufactured in the United States, exceeds 40,000,000 dollars.

The manufacture of cards and wire, is intimately connected with this part of the subject. Whittemore's machine for making cards has completely excluded foreign importations of that article. It appears, that the capital employed in that branch, may be estimated at two hundred thousand dollars; and that the annual consumption amounted, till lately, to twenty thousand dozen pair of hand cards, and twenty thousand square feet of cards for machines, worth together about 200,000 dollars. The demand of last year was double that of 1803, and is still rapidly increasing. But the wire itself is altogether imported, and a very serious inconvenience might arise from any regulation which would check or prevent the exportation from foreign countries. It appears, however, that the manufacture may and would be immediately established, so as to supply the demand both for cards and other objects provided the same duty was imposed on wire, now imported duty free, which is laid

on other articles made of the same material. The whole amount of wire annually used for cards, does not at present exceed twenty-five tons, worth about 40,000 dollars.

Hats.

The annual importation of foreign hats amount to Dollars 350,000

The annual exportation of American hats to 100,000

The domestic manufacture is therefore nearly equal to the home consumption. The number made in the state of Massachusetts is estimated by the hat company of Boston, at four times the number required for the consumption of the state; and from other information it would appear, that in that state alone, the capital applied to that branch is near three millions of dollars, the number of persons employed about four thousand, and the number of hats annually made 1,550,000, of which 1,150,000 are fine hats, worth, on an average, four dollars each, and 400,000 felt hats, worth one dollar each. That the manufacture is still profitable appears from a late establishment on Charles River, calculated to make annually 35,000 hats at 5 dollars a piece, and to employ 150 workmen.

The quantity made in Rhode-Island is stated at 50,000, worth five dollars each, exclusively of felt hats. Connecticut and New-York make more than is necessary for their consumption; the largest establishment being that of Danbury, where 200 persons are employed, and to the amount of 130,000 dollars annually manufactured. In Vermont the manufacture supplies the consumption. It is stated by the hatters of Philadelphia, that 92,000 hats, worth 5 dollars each, are annually manufactured there, in addition to which 50,000 country hats, worth 3 dollars each, are annually sold in the city. In various quarters the scarcity of wool is complained of as preventing the making of a sufficient quantity of coarse hats. From all the information which has been received, it is believed, that the value of all the hats annually made in the United States is near 10 millions of dollars.

Paper and Printing.

Some foreign paper is still imported; but the greater part of the consumption is of American manufacture: and it is believed that if sufficient attention was every where paid to the preservation of rags, a quantity equal to the demand would be made in the United States. Paper mills are erected in every part of the Union. There are twenty-one in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode-Island and Delaware alone, and ten in only five counties of the states of New York and Maryland. Eleven of those mills employ a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and 180 workmen, and make annually 150,000 dollars worth of paper.

Printing is carried on to an extent commensurate with the demand. Exclusively of the numerous newspapers, which alone form a considerable item in value, all the books for which there is an adequate number of purchasers, are printed in the United States. But sufficient data have not been obtained to form an estimate of the annual aggregate value of the paper made, and of the printing and book-binding executed in the United States, other than what may be inferred from the population. The manufactures of hanging paper and of playing cards are also extensive; and that of printing types, of which there are two establishments, the principal at Philadelphia, and another at Baltimore, were fully adequate to the demand, but has lately been affected by the want of regulus of antimony.

Manufactures of Hemp.

The annual importation of foreign hemp amounted to 6,200 tons: but the interruption of commerce has greatly promoted the cultivation of that article in Massachusetts, New-York, Kentucky and several other places; and it is believed that a sufficient quantity will in a short time be produced in the United States.

The manufacture of ropes, cables and cordage, of every description, may be considered as equal to the demand, the exportations of American manufacture for 1806 and 1807 having exceeded the average of 6,500 quintals, and the importations from foreign parts having fallen short of 4,200.

Exclusively of the rope walks in all the sea ports, there are fifteen in Kentucky alone, which consume about one thousand tons of hemp a year; and six new works were in a state of preparation for the present year.

The manufactures of sail duck formerly established in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, and at Salem, have been abandoned or suspended, partly on account of the high price of hemp, and partly for want of capital. Some is still made; and the species of canvas commonly called cotton bagging, is now manufactured in various places on an extensive scale. An establishment at Philadelphia employs eight looms, and can make annually 17,000 yards of duck or 45,000 yards of cotton bagging. There are 13 manufactories in Kentucky, and two in West Tennessee. The five at or near Lexington, make annually 250,000 yards of duck and cotton bagging.

(To be concluded in our next.)

. This Report has appeared in the *American Newspapers*, with some ostentation. There can be no doubt on the intention with which it is published. For a similar Report in 1800, by Dr. Seybert, compare *Lit. Pan. Vol. VIII. p. 97.*

ANCIENT SCOTCH COOKERY ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Walter Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake," has two lines (p. 186) as follow,

"He gave him, of his Highland cheer,
The hardened flesh of Mountain Deer,"

and in a note he tells us, that "the Vidame of Chartres, in the reign of Edw. VI. travelled as far as to the remote Highlands. After a great hunting-party, he saw these Scottish savages devour part of their venison raw, without any further preparation than compressing it between two battons of wood, so as to force out the blood, and render it extremely hard." If the Vidame be correct, it should seem, that in the interval of time between the reign of Edw. III., and Edw. VI., about 200 years, the Scots had gone back towards savage life; for it appears from Froissart, that in the reign of the first of these monarchs, they ate their flesh-meat half-boiled. Says Froissart, in his chapter on "The manners of the Scots, and how they carry on their wars. The Scots are bold, hardy, and much inured to war. When they make their invasions into England, they march from twenty, to four and twenty leagues without halting, as well by night as day; for they are all on horseback, except the camp-followers, who are on foot. The knights and esquires are well mounted on large bay horses, the common people on little galloways. They bring no carriages with them, on account of the mountains they have to pass in Northumberland: neither do they carry with them any provisions of bread or wine; for their habits of sobriety are such in time of war, that they will live a long time on flesh half sodden, without bread, and drink the river-water without wine. They have, therefore, no occasion for pots or pans; for they dress the flesh of their cattle in the skins, after they have taken them off: and being sure to find plenty of them in the country which they invade, they carry none with them. Under the flaps of his saddle, each man carries a broad plate of metal; behind the saddle, a little bag of oatmeal: when they have eaten too much of the sodden flesh, and their stomach appears weak and empty, they place this plate, over the fire, mix with water their oatmeal, and when the plate is heated, they put a little of the paste upon it, and make a thin cake, like a cracknell or biscuit, which they eat to warm their stomachs: it is therefore no wonder, that they perform a longer day's march than other soldiers."—Eating beef half-boiled, at one period, it is a very surprising thing that the Scots should eat deer's flesh raw long after. It is a curious fact that the use of the "broad plate of metal," on

which oaten, and other cakes are baked, continues to this day in Scotland; inasmuch that "*the Land of Cakes*" is a *sobriquet* for that country. This plate is called a girdle, properly, a *Griddle*. It is used very commonly in the North of England; and even as far south as Nottinghamshire, where it is called a backstone, *i. e.* a *bake-stone*.

Query: do the Highland regiments carry these implements with them? Do they enjoy their oatcakes in Portugal?

* * We believe that this custom of baking bread, *i. e.* cakes on a broad plate of metal is also practised extensively in Wales, among the farmers in middling life and cottagers, especially; they call it *plank* bread. Muffins and crumpets may give our London readers some notion of it. The method is extremely ancient, also:—is it the *tannur* of the Mosaic writings?

MODERN LINCOLNSHIRE MAGICIAN.

AN ANECDOTE.

The following most extraordinary event happened in Lincolnshire, in the autumn of 1807, and may be relied on as an absolute fact.

The violence of a fall deprived Sir Henry F. of his faculties, and he lay entranced several hours; at length his recollection returned—he faintly exclaimed, "where am I?" and looking up, found himself in the arms of a venerable old man, to whose kind offices Sir H. was probably indebted for his life. "You revive," said the venerable old man: "fear not, yonder house is mine; I will support you to it: there you shall be comforted." Sir H. expressed his gratitude: they walked gently to the house. The friendly assistance of the venerable old man and his servants restored Sir H. to his reason: his bewildered faculties were re-organized; at length he suffered no inconvenience, except that occasioned by the bruise he received in the fall. Dinner was announced, and the good old man entreated Sir H. to join the party; he accepted the invitation, and was shewn into a large hall, where he found sixteen covers; the party consisted of as many persons—no ladies were present. The old man took the head of the table; an excellent dinner was served, and rational conversation gave a zest to the repast.

The gentleman on the left hand of Sir H. asked him to drink a glass of wine, when the old man in a dignified and authoritative tone, at the same time extending his hand, said, "No!" Sir H. was astonished at the singularity of the check, yet unwilling to offend, remained silent. The instant dinner was over, the old man left the room, when one of the company addressed him in the follow-

ing words; "By what misfortune, Sir, have you been trepanned by that unfeeling man who has quitted the room? O Sir! you will have ample cause to curse the fatal hour that put you in his power, for you have no prospect in this world but misery and oppression: perpetually subject to the capricious humour of the old man, you will remain in this mansion the rest of your days; your life, as mine is, will become burdensome; and, driven to despair, your days will glide on, with regret and melancholy, in one cold and miserable meanness. This, alas! has been my lot for fifteen years; and not mine only, but the lot of every one you see here, since their arrival at this cursed abode!" The pathetic manner that accompanied this cheerless narrative, and the singular behaviour of the old man at dinner, awoke in Sir H.'s breast sentiments of horror, and he was lost in stupor some minutes; when recovering, he said, "By what authority can any man detain me against my will? I will not submit; I will oppose him by force if necessary."—"Ah, Sir!" exclaimed a second gentleman, "your argument is just, but your threats are vain; the old man, Sir, is a magician, we know it by fatal experience; do not be rash, Sir, your attempt would prove futile, and your punishment would be dreadful."—"I will endeavour to escape," said Sir H. "Your hopes are groundless," rejoined a third gentleman; "for it was but six months ago, that, in an attempt to escape, I broke my leg." Another said he had broken his arm, and that many had been killed by falls, in their endeavours to escape; others had suddenly disappeared and never had been heard of. Sir H. was about to reply, when a servant entered the room, and said his master wished to see him: "Do not go," said one; "take my advice," said another, "for God's sake do not go." The servant told Sir H. he had nothing to fear, and begged he would follow him to his master: he did, and found the old man seated at a table covered with a dessert and wine; he arose when Sir H. entered the room, and asked pardon for the apparent rudeness he was under the necessity of committing at dinner; "for," said he, "I am Dr. Willis: you must have heard of me; I confine my practice entirely to cases of insanity; and as I board and lodge insane patients, mine is vulgarly called a madhouse. The persons you dined with are madmen. I was unwilling to tell you of this before dinner, fearing it would make you uneasy; for although I know them to be perfectly harmless, you very naturally might have apprehensions." The surprise of Sir H. on hearing this was great; but his fears subsiding, the Doctor and he passed the evening rationally and agreeably.

OLD BACHELORS.

Reply to the Objections of Mr. Timothy Tobin, an Old Bachelor, against Matrimony. His dread of spirited and loquacious Women—his preference of the tame, easy, gentle, unresisting Female.

SIR,

Considering you altogether a most unfortunate man, I am willing to exercise towards you that portion of consideration and humanity which the liberal and beneficent delight to tender; with the hope that I shall be able to correct those erroneous and mistaken notions, which either from a warped education, or an ordinary prejudice, you have so strongly imbibed. But you have professed yourself an *old Bachelor* (a character which neither old nor young women delight in), I fear therefore I shall but make a fruitless attempt at reforming you: for well I know, that your stubborn iron-hearted race are famed for obduracy, and make a boast of that inflexibility, and those immoveable feelings, which are the offspring of frigid prudence, and cunning selfishness,—of a weak head, and cold heart. In the name of all that is respectable and lovely in domestic life, in what society have you passed the period of youth and manhood, that the loquacious female only represents to your mind a frightful termagant? Unhappy, narrow-minded, undistinguishing, hoodwinked man! who, to use your own expression, “are now fast declining in the vale of years.” *A melancholy Old Bachelor!* What a frightful picture! What a repelling, chilling appellation! A million times worse than a splenetic old maid, and infinitely less to be pitied; for she, poor soul! cannot ask and have.

It must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that we too frequently form mistaken notions of what is likely to produce or constitute our happiness; and were our plans and their consequences at our own disposal, we should often enter with avidity on those very pursuits the completion of which would prove our greatest misfortune; and I have no doubt but that you, Mr. Tobin, are a living instance of this moral truth, and that there are moments of desolateness, desertion, and chagrin, when you feel, that almost any wife is better than no wife at all.

For my part I consider an Old Bachelor as a very immoral character; for he is not only guilty of sins of *commission*, but sins of *omission* also. Where is the wife of his bosom; the amiable, respectable, and *virtuous woman*, which he is bound by nature and religion to support and protect? where the legitimate offspring to brighten and support his declining years? He lives in luxurious ease on Albion's Isle; but he sends no son, the offspring of an honourable love, to fight

her battles. His life moves on in one continued scene of selfishness and sensuality, hugging himself in what he calls single blessedness. Thus he is seen sneaking out and home, at stated hours; puffed up with self-consequence, and brimful of vulgar coffee-house wit, which he retails at his fire-side to some favourite accommodating hireling (a common appendage, I am told, of your noble order; who are so entirely the *animal*, as to consider “no distinction beyond that of sex.” Really, Mr. Tobin, I am so much disgusted with this part of the portrait, that I could readily inflict on your race the same punishment as fell on Nebuchadnezzar, and send you to herd with the beasts of the field. But it seems you are particularly averse to the spirited, loquacious, and what is commonly called clever woman. Foolish man! Have you yet to learn that there are a great number of your sex, to whom a silent woman would be a heavy misfortune: for your lives with such a one, would glide on in one stupid tenor; your minds unenlightened; your genius unrefreshed; your errors uncorrected; and your prejudices and opinions, strengthened by time and unchecked by opposition, would retain their pertinacity and leave you a set of arrogant, supercilious old fools: whereas, with a woman of spirit and loquacity, your genius would, as it were, be continually set on edge; the exhilarating spirit of contradiction would agreeably exercise your faculties; by yielding your opinions, your tempers would become amiably flexible, and endurance would be established by habitual forbearance: while the order, regularity, spirit, and economy, of your household comforts, would produce advantages incalculable, and social pleasures inconceivable. I shall endeavour more firmly to establish my position, and strengthen my theory, by the relation of one amidst the many *facts* which might be offered by way of confirmation.

Mr. Shandy was a man of a narrow mind, and confined education. His train of thought and associating powers were very limited. He was one of those short-sighted mortals who shuddered at the bare mention of a woman of talent, or a lady of elocution; and as to those females styled *authoresses*, the idea of such beings absolutely palsied him. He could scarcely bring himself to sit composedly in their company, or to open his lips in their presence; for he was of opinion, that a tame quiet demeanour was all that was required in women; that it might be all very well to make verses, but he should be content with the wife who could make a pudding. He never heard a woman use with fluency that weapon of female defence called a tongue, but he associated with it the vulgar idea of a scold, and in answer to those who remarked in terms of admiration such colloquial powers, he would reply, —“’tis well enough for those

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who like it, but there's too much of the *gab* for me." He married, therefore, a mild, gentle, insipid, milk-and-water girl, who scarcely answered when she was spoken to; allowed her servants to do just as they pleased rather than exert herself to correct their irregularities. The consequence may be easily imagined. Her table was so ill supplied and comfortlessly arranged, that Mr. Shandy began to dread the necessity of receiving his friends, and sometimes he did venture to say,—"Mrs. Shandy, you are too mild, too indulgent; there is a medium, my dear, between rating the servants and suffering them to waste our property for want of a proper looking after." It is reported also, that he once went so far as to d—n the cook, in the presence of Mrs. Shandy, and a party of friends.

Mrs. Shandy's wardrobe, soon after her marriage, would have amply furnished a stall at Rag-Fair. Mr. Shandy's cravats were conspicuous for their saffron hue, and the frills and wristbands of his shirts fringed with tatters, might, had ruffles been in fashion, have formed a tolerable deception to the careless observer. But Mrs. Shandy was too quiet to exert herself in these matters; too meek to find fault; and her servants taking advantage of this unoffending apathy were glad to escape the trouble of repairing them. Thus articles which, with a little active management, would have lasted years, were soon discarded as useless, new ones supplied their place, and Mr. Shandy's purse was the sufferer. As this amiable negligence, this meek, unresisting, uninterfering disposition, extended itself through every concern and department of the household, no wonder that in a given period Mr. Shandy was roused from his domestic calm by the thundering appeals of his creditors and tradesmen, and the tottering state of his finances; and it is not difficult to predict how matters would have ended, had not the death of Mrs. Shandy given a new turn to his affairs. She died in her first lying-in, of a milk fever, being too delicate, too gentle, too indolent, and too meek, to undertake the office of sustaining her own offspring by the means with which nature had amply supplied her. Mr. Shandy mourned in *decent grief* the loss of his apathetical mate; nor was he ever afterwards heard to mention her, either in terms of commendation or censure. Human nature, it has been said, is prone to extremes, and Mr. Shandy is an instance of the truth of the maxim; for if we may judge from his second choice, his first had by no means filled the measure of his expectations, on the score of conjugal comfort. He happened one day to dine in company with the lively widow Belmour, and was particularly struck with her good-humoured raillery and sprightly repartees. "To be sure she talked too much,"

he said, "but then she was such a good-humoured, entertaining, merry soul, that no one objected to it *in her*." After dinner, when Mr. Shandy's intercourse with the *rosy god* had banished his wonted taciturnity, and entangled him in the mazes of an argument, from which he found it difficult to extricate himself with credit; the widow Belmour very opportunely took up the subject, and with infinite skill and address, by the powers of her persuasive eloquence, she brought Mr. Shandy off with flying colours. His eyes sparkled with somewhat *more than triumph* as they met those of Mrs. Belmour; and a sort of shadowy contrast flashed across his mind when he thought of the departed Mrs. Shandy, not unfavourable to the former. Widows, it has been remarked, take no long wooing. I cannot, however, either morally or physically, reconcile this to my reason: for acquainted as they must necessarily be from experience, with the predominant evils of that life, of which absolute dependence on man is the foundation,—"like a burnt child who naturally dreads the fire," one would think they had learnt the lesson of prudence and caution. Be this as it may, it is certain, that in the space of one short month the widow Belmour became the lawful wife of Mr. Shandy. The contrast of character between the first and second Mrs. Shandy was striking to every one: it furnished a subject for much comment amongst their neighbours and friends; and it must be confessed that the change did not at first appear to favor an increase of happiness to the husband. Scarce had the period of the honey-moon expired ere the servants, the furniture, in short the whole house underwent a complete metamorphosis, and often was Mrs. Shandy's voice heard by her husband in what he considered a *very high key*; because in her researches, her indignation was excited by the evident proofs she met with, of sluttishness, negligence, indolence, and waste, &c. &c. When they met at dinner, Mr. Shandy felt that her excellent remarks on the necessity of activity, and a well-regulated discipline in the government of a family, wanted the merit of conciseness, and moderation: but he readily compounded for these comparatively trifling defects, as he became sensibly affected by the respectability, order, and comfort, which pervaded his household. His dinners were well dressed, and served up without that bustle and confusion which is so painful to the guest. His apartments cheered by their neatness, and attracted by the taste and elegance with which they were decorated; and Mr. Shandy went to his drawers without fear of his temper being ruffled; for though his wife's quick sense of neatness and regularity led her often to insist too vehemently, and enforce too positively, yet he found his apparel in *such order*,

his cravats so white, his wristbands so sound, and the fractures of his stockings so exquisitely repaired, that he could not, in the greatest haste, touch, and take amiss. Here again was Mr. Shandy very happy to compound, and as sober reflection led to comparison, he could not help blessing the advantageous change. Do not let the reader imagine that Mrs. Shandy absolutely washed her husband's cravats, or darned his stockings; she would not have been above these petty offices, if Mr. Shandy's circumstances had required it of her, but as this was not the case, she took care that his servants should severally fulfil the duties for which they were engaged, and for which they received their support and protection. No idle or indolent person ever was allowed to remain long in her service; and it is said of her that, while she was rating a bad servant she ever rewarded a good one.

Mr. Shandy felt the beneficial effects of these changes in a most important particular; for at the end of the first year, with the appearance of having lived at an increased expense, he found a saving of near three hundred pounds; and this conviction formed a weighty balance in the scale against the spirited lectures which had been occasionally rung in his ears when he ventured to maintain any of his former opinions; for it must be confessed, that if being rather warm in an argument, spirited in retort, and quick when offended, distinguished a scold, the second Mrs. Shandy was not wholly unworthy of the distinction. But here again Mr. Shandy's advantages were evident; for in order to avoid these sharp dissertations on his follies and prejudices, he was the more careful to correct and restrain them. So that two years after his second marriage, Mr. Shandy appeared a perfectly liberal, conversable, and rational man; and Mrs. Shandy's purposes accomplished, the order of her family established, and the notions of her husband enlarged, she readily dropped the high toned note of argument and debate, for the soothing accent of persuasion and acquiescence: and there exists not, at this day, in the whole country, a couple more rational, more respectable, or more happy.

Thus, Mr. Tobin, have I endeavoured to show you what wonderful domestic revolutions the tongue of a woman is able to effect. And if (as I am inclined to believe) few women are silent but to hide their defects, or because they have nothing to say, is not a scold infinitely preferable who is generally found to speak to the purpose?

Wishing you, Mr. Tobin, (if not too far gone) just such another wife as the second Mrs. Shandy, I remain, your well-wisher and warning friend,

BARBARA BLUESTOCKING.

ON THE HEART BLAZONED IN THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE HOUSE OF DOUGLAS.

Mr. Walter Scott in his Poem entitled "the Lady of the Lake," calls his heroine Ellen, "the Lady of the Bleeding Heart." Ellen has this designation because she is represented as one of the House of Douglas, in whose armorial bearings a heart is emblazoned. The Duke of Hamilton, whom we are to regard as the head of the Douglas family, bears, in two of the compartments of his escutcheon (the second and third quarters), "a human heart, imperially crowned, proper;" and the Duke of Queensbury bears also, among other devices, "a heart gules crowned with an imperial crown, and by way of crest he bears a heart between two wings, gules, crowned with an imperial crown, or." Now here is nothing of a bleeding heart in all this; we have a heart crowned, and a heart with wings, but we have no *vulned* (as Heraldry would denominate it), no *bleeding* heart. We suppose Mr. Scott thought that there was something touching, in calling Ellen "the Lady of the Bleeding Heart." Mr. Scott, however, is an Antiquary, as fond of blazonry as old Froissart himself, whose father by the way, was a painter of Heraldry; but Mr. Scott does not quote his arms, and cognizances, with the accuracy of the French historian. We shall now give from Froissart the history of the heart borne to this day by the House of Douglas, in their arms; and we think that never was there a bearing worse achieved, or more absurdly assumed. Froissart informs us that when Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, saw his end approaching, he "called to him the gallant Lord James Douglas, and said to him, "my dear friend, Lord James Douglas, you know that I have had much to do, and have suffered many troubles, during the time I have lived, to support the Rights of my Crown: at the time that I was most occupied, I made a vow, the non-accomplishment of which gives me much uneasiness. I vowed, that, if I could finish my wars in such a manner, that I might have quiet to govern peaceably, I would go and make war against the enemies of our Lord Jesus Christ; and the adversaries of the Christian Faith. To this point my heart has always leaned; but our Lord was not willing, and gave me much to do in my life-time, and this last expedition has lasted so long, followed by this heavy sickness, that, since my body cannot accomplish what my heart wishes, I will send my heart, in the stead of my body to fulfil my vow. And, as I do not know any one knight so gallant or enterprising, or better formed to complete my in-

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tentions than yourself, I beg and intreat of you, dear and special friend, as earnestly as I can, that you would have the goodness to undertake this expedition for the love of me, and to acquit my soul to our Lord and Saviour; for I have that opinion of your nobleness and loyalty, that if you undertake it, it cannot fail of success, and I shall die more contented; but, it must be executed as follows.—I will, that, as soon as I shall be dead, you take my HEART from my body, and have it well embalmed: you will also take as much money from my treasury as will appear to you sufficient to perform your journey, as well as for all those whom you may choose to take with you in your train; you will then deposit your charge at the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord, where he was buried, since my body cannot go thither. You will not be sparing of expence,—and provide yourself with such Company and such things as may be suitable to your rank,—and wherever you pass, you will let it be known, that you bear the heart of King Robert of Scotland, which you are carrying beyond seas by his command, since his body cannot go thither." And those present began bewailing bitterly; and when the Lord James could speak, he said, "Gallant and noble King, I return you a hundred thousand thanks for the high honour you do me, and for the valuable and dear Treasure with which you entrust me; and I will most willingly do all that you command me with the utmost loyalty in my power; never doubt it, however I feel myself unworthy of such a high distinction."—The King replied, "Gallant Knight, I thank you,—you *promise* it me then?"—"Certainly, Sir, *most willingly*," answered the knight. He then *gave his promise upon his knighthood*.—The King said, "Thanks be to God! for I shall now die in peace, since I know that the most valiant and accomplished knight of my kingdom will perform that for me, which I am unable to do for myself."

Soon afterwards the valiant Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, departed this life, on the 7th of November, 1327. His heart was embalmed, and his body buried in the Monastery of Dumferline. * * * * Early in the spring, the Lord James Douglas, having made provision for his expedition, embarked at the port of Montrose, and sailed for Sluys in Flanders, in order to learn if any one were going beyond sea to Jerusalem, that he might join company. He remained there twelve days, and *would not set foot on shore*, but staid the whole time on board, where he kept a magnificent table, with music of trumpets and drums, as if he had been the king of Scotland. His company consisted of one knight-banneret, and seven others of the most valiant knights of Scotland, without counting the rest of his household. His

plate was of gold and silver, consisting of pots, basons, porringers, cups, bottles, barrels, and other such things. He had likewise twenty-six young and gallant esquires of the best families in Scotland to wait on him; and all those who came to visit him were handsomely served with two sorts of wine and two sorts of spices.—I mean those of a certain rank. At last, after staying at Sluys twelve days, he heard that Alphonso, King of Spain, was waging war against the Saracen King of Granada. He considered that if he should go thither *he should employ his time and journey according to the late king's wishes*; and when he should have finished there, he would proceed further, to complete that with which he was charged. He made sail, therefore, towards Spain, and landed first at Valencia, thence he went straight to the King of Spain, who was with his army on the Frontiers, being near the Saracen King of Granada.—It happened, soon after the arrival of the Lord James Douglas, that the King of Spain issued forth into the fields, to make his approaches nearer the enemy; the King of Granada did the same; and each king could easily distinguish the other's banners, and they both began to set their armies in array.—The Lord James placed himself and his company on one side, to make better work, and a more powerful effort.—When he perceived that the battalions on each side were fully arranged, and that of the King of Spain in motion, he imagined that they were about to begin the onset; and as he always wished to be among the first rather than the last on such occasions, he and all his company stuck their spurs into their horses, until they were in the midst of the King of Granada's battalion, and made a most furious attack on the Saracens. He thought that he should be supported by the Spaniards; but in this he was mistaken, for not one that day followed his example. The gallant knight and all his companions were surrounded by the enemy; they performed prodigies of valour; but they were of no avail, *as they were all killed*. It was a great misfortune that they were not assisted by the Spaniards.—We are informed in a note, which is a quotation from Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, that Douglas, in this encounter, "taking from his neck, the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, threw it before him, and cried, 'now pass thou onward as thou wast wont, and Douglas will follow thee or die!'" Douglas fell, whilst attempting to rescue Sir William St. Clair of Roslyn, who shared his fate. His few surviving companions found his body in the field, together with the casket, and reverently conveyed them to Scotland. The remains of Douglas were interred in the sepulchre of his fathers, in the church of Douglas, and the HEART of Bruce was deposited at Melros.

King Robert Bruce was but a poor casuist. His *vow* was a *conditional* one ;—if he could finish his wars, &c. :—His wars were not finished. There lay no obligation upon him to go and make war against the infidels ; nor could it avail any thing to send his heart whither his body could not go. Our Henry IV. managed his expedition to Jerusalem, in a much better way. However, although the king made no *positive vow* ; most certain it is, that Lord James Douglas made his Majesty an *absolute promise*. This promise he never fulfilled. While at Sluys, indeed, he seems to have been actuated by prudence, and an intention of performing what he had undertaken—for though he lay in that port for twelve days, he never set foot on shore ; but after landing at Valentia, he seems to have discarded prudence, and to have lost sight of his honourable mission ; he joins the King of Spain's army, and madly dashes into the midst of the enemy's troops, throwing his poor sovereign's heart before him, which he had solemnly promised to bear to Jerusalem, and deposit in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. It is a most singular circumstance, that the casket should have been recovered ; and that it was not buried in the earth, by the trampling of the horses' feet on the field of battle. We must remember, however, that there was no general engagement, and that except the rash Lord James Douglas, and his brave followers, who could not in honour desert their leader, none of the other troops charged the Saracens. And thus it happened, after all, that the embalmed heart of King Robert, through the unpardonable folly of a Douglas, never reached Jerusalem. It was brought back to Scotland, and was deposited (not even with the King's body at Dumferline, but,) at Melros ! We cannot but think that it had been wiser in the house of Douglas, to have suffered this disgraceful conduct of an ancestor to fall into oblivion ; than to perpetuate his failure by emblazoning in their arms, or assuming as a crest, a *crowned heart*.—But why Mr. W. Scott should call Ellen Douglas "the Lady of the *bleeding Heart*," we cannot say ; and we rather think, that it will puzzle the metrical romancer to assign a good reason for so doing.

Armorial bearings are certainly of great antiquity, in respect to the devices they exhibit as distinctions of persons and tribes ; but the references they display to *achievements* is a much later appropriation of them. Such reference should be at least founded in fact, true, and unimpeachable ; but what *achievement* worthy of distinction of immortal renown, as implied in this assumption, was really performed by this courageous Scottish knight, could only be discernable to the herald who for weighty reasons first blazoned it in addition to the former arms of this valiant house.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

(From the Methodist Magazine for September 1810).

The sixty-seventh general conference of the people called Methodists, late in connexion with the Rev. John Wesley, was held in London, by several adjournments, from July 30 to August 16, 1810.

"The number of preachers present in the course of the conference, was about 250.

"The first week of the conference was taken up principally in considering which of the preachers, who had been employed as probationers, had so approved themselves to God, their brethren, and people, as to be adjudged proper to be received into full connexion ?

"On Monday, August 6, the plan of the stations was read over in full conference. The consideration of this subject took up the greater part of the following week."

We perceive that the various stations occupied by the preachers in England and Scotland, amount to 233, besides 23 in the West Indies, Nova Scotia, &c. The whole (in Britain) are included in 26 districts.

Towards the conclusion of the conference, several regulations were made, from which we subjoin the following extract :—

"Q. 13. As several complaints have been made of great impositions practiced upon some of our simple people by quacks and empirics, especially such as pretend to cure all diseases of the eyes.—What is the opinion of the conference on this subject ?

"A. We are unanimously of opinion, That no countenance or support should be given to such persons ; and we earnestly exhort all our preachers, both itinerant and local, and all the members of our societies to have no intercourse or connection with them.

"Q. 18. How may we transact the business of our future conferences with greater expedition ?

"A. The chairman of our districts are required, not only to examine very minutely in their district meetings all persons proposed to travel as preachers among us, but also to report distinctly in their district minutes, for the consideration of the conference, the opinion of the district meetings after such examination, respecting their *health, piety, and moral character*, ministerial abilities, belief of our doctrines, attachment to our discipline, and freedom from debt, as well as from all secular incumbrances. In the same district meetings, the preacher who recommends any candidate shall state his age, and sign a recommendatory character of him, which may forthwith be copied, if the conference receive such candidate upon trial, into the book provided for that purpose.

"The result of an enquiry into the spirit—

ual state of our societies was particularly pleasing; it appears, that, in consequence of the past year, 5811 new members in Great Britain, and 1966 in Ireland, have been added to our societies; and about 12,000 in the United States of America. These, we have reason to believe, are, in general, *resolved to forsake the world and sin*, and to take the Father of our Lord Jesus for their God and portion; and we hope pure and undefiled religion is increasing among our people in most places."

At the close of a short account of deceased preachers, a note is added, which deserves the attention of all religious persons who occasionally entertain itinerant ministers:—*It is much to be desired that all our friends would take due care to have the beds in which they put the preachers perfectly dry.*

THE ALPS.

A JOURNAL OF M. DOLOMIEU'S LAST VISIT TO THE ALPS. BY M. BRUUN-NEER-GAARD.

(Translated from the French.)

M. Dolomieu, after passing three months in Paris, and bringing to a conclusion his interesting course of mineralogical lectures, proposed to make a tour in Switzerland, as well for the benefit of his health, which had been preyed upon by his sufferings, and by the languor of a protracted imprisonment, as for the sake (to adopt his own words) of once more beholding his *dear mountains*, from which he had so long been separated.* He spoke to me on the subject, and informed me, that government proposed to send him on a visit to the road which was then opening across Mount Simplon. I observed, that this must be an interesting tour; and he replied, that it depended upon myself, whether or not I would follow him: "I will be your guide," said he. A guide like Dolomieu was not to be permitted to offer himself twice; I therefore accepted his proposal, and prepared for setting out. Business, however, detained me till after his departure, and it was a fortnight before I could set off to join him at Geneva. When I reached that city, he had already left it, and I pursued him, with all diligence, to St. Bernard. At the foot of that celebrated mountain, I met M. d'Eymar, whom I accompanied to its summit.

There we met M. Dolomieu, who had now passed three days on the mountain, and was assisted by the most celebrated guides of the late M. de Saussure, particularly Jacques Palmas, of Mount-Blanc. Under the care of others, he had been upon the highest summits of the environs of St. Bernard, in order

to satisfy himself concerning the position of M. Humboldt, who is of opinion, THAT ALL STRATA HAVE THE SAME INCLINATION; and he had already seen (as we subsequently saw every where ourselves) that the idea is wholly unfounded. Upon this subject, he intended to write a paper for the National Institute; "because," said he, "an error like this ought to be refuted, particularly when it is propagated by a man who enjoys a just claim to high reputation. The duty is also the more urgent, since we read in the *Journal de Physique*, that he sees the same state of things in all parts of America." M. Dolomieu had also visited the *Roche Polie* (polished rock) of Saussure. This rock is composed of white and grey quartz, and appears to have received its polish from nature. I inquired, whether or not he could explain the phenomenon; but he assured me that he could not, and that it was one of the secrets which nature has kept to herself. He had been to the *Pain de Sucre*, and had observed on his route, the beautiful rock of white foliated quartz, which is employed for the roof of the convent. It was now the first day of September. In ascending the mountain, we had seen a large quantity of snow. The weather was very cold, and we had a mist accompanied with rain. We went on foot to the *Col Fenêtre*, a place that I shall always remember, because it was there that I first accompanied Dolomieu in the study of nature herself. He took a fresh specimen of the fine-grained quartz that abounds there, and that breaks into long, strait, quadrangular prisms.

We saw the place which Buonaparte crossed, and we thought it inconceivable that artillery should have been carried over it. We remarked the site of the ancient temple of Jupiter, where the earth was formerly dug, by order of the king of Sardinia, and several curiosities obtained. Luder, the provost of the convent, together with all his canons, gave us a cordial reception. The affecting humanity, that is shown by this establishment to all travellers, demands admiration. The history of the dogs, which it employs in search of persons lost in the snow, is well known. The prefect made notes of the particulars of this excellent institution, for the use of that which we were about to establish upon Mount Simplon, and for which the convent was expressly ordered to furnish dogs. A canon showed us the buildings.

We descended Saint Bernard, in order to proceed to Saint Pierre d'Entremont. We made an excursion to the valley of Entremont, which lies between Mount Velau and the Lisette, and in which we found nothing remarkable. We proceeded on our road to Martigny, and saw, on our left, at the distance of two leagues from Saint Pierre, on the other side of the river Dranse, near the

* This was in the autumn of the year 1801. M. Dolomieu had been imprisoned by the Directory.—Translator.

village of Lida, a species of rock, greyish and white, which is made use of for building furnaces. Dolomieu was of opinion that it belonged to the steatites. Not far from this, we saw a rock, the summit of which was a lime-stone. This was surely the *intermediary* of Werner: "that classification pleases me much," said Dolomieu. Lower down, but almost in the same place, we saw several strata, the inclinations of which were direct the contrary to each other.

At Martigny, in the morning, we visited Prior Murrith, an old acquaintance of Dolomieu's, and who formerly lived upon Saint Bernard. At one period of his life, M. Murrith employed himself in mineralogy, but he is now devoted to botany, and is the discoverer of several rare plants which have been believed to be nearly lost in Switzerland. He has a collection of the antiquities of the environs, upon which I indulge a hope that he will one day present us with a work. In particular, he has a small collection of medals found upon Saint Bernard, a great number of inscriptions in bronze, and several other relics. Among the latter, none so much excited our admiration as a little foot in bronze, so finely executed as to make us regret the little statue to which it belonged, and which must have been a precious work of art. M. Murrith is also in possession of several Carthaginian coins, found in the places through which Hannibal is said to have marched.

The Bas-Vallais is of an exceedingly cheerful aspect. It exhibits almost every where a series of gardens, of which the walls on either side, are calcareous mountains. The trees are loaded with fruit. The pears and apples are not, in general, of the best species in their respective kinds; but they are full of juice, a quality which is essential to those by whom they are cultivated, whether they eat them to quench their thirst, or press them to make cider. In this part of our journey we passed the Rhone. A wall still remains, by which the lower Vallais was formerly separated from the upper. During the separation, the inhabitants of the latter treated those of the former like so many vassals. They now alike belong to Switzerland.* We dined at Sion: "It is disgusting," said Dolomieu, "to see so many Cretins!" In truth, I had no where seen such numbers before. This exceeded those of the persons that are afflicted with *goitres*. Nothing is more frightful than to see the germ of this disease develop itself in children of two or three months old. The cause of this evil is unknown. Some have attributed it to the compressed state of the air,

* The Upper Vallais has ceased to belong to Switzerland; but upon this subject we shall say further below.

as it subsists between the mountains; others to the water that is drank here; but both theories are uncertain. The same woman is frequently the mother of three or four healthy children, yet her fifth child becomes a Cretin. The children of some mothers are all healthy. The Cretins are cherished with a species of idolatry, and a family that possesses one, esteems itself happy. "We must take care of these poor creatures," say they, "because they cannot take care of themselves." The principle is carried so far, that we were informed of a man of distinction, who had two children, of whom one was a girl and a Cretin. This latter he kept always near himself, and placed her at his table, while the other he left disregarded. The consequence was, that theother, through the negligent mode in which it was brought up, became a Cretin by education, as his sister was a Cretin by nature. Before the revolution, the people of this country were very rich; but they live in great simplicity, and all employ their fortunes in doing good.

Dolomieu and myself entered a church, in which we were not a little surprised to see, in almost every one of the rude paintings with which it was ornamented, scarcely a figure that was not a Cretin: "Let us begone quickly," said Dolomieu; "these detestable Cretins pursue us every where, even in the figure of the Madona Santissima!"

In this neighbourhood, the German language begins to be spoken, but in a dialect which it is very difficult to understand. All the towns and villages have both German and French names. We passed the night at Sierre, and resumed our journey in the morning. In two hours we reached Leuk, a village through which travellers pass in their way to the baths that bear this name. Dolomieu put it to the vote, whether or not we should visit the baths, for our company was by this time large. The motion was carried, and we crossed the Rhone by the aid of one of those covered bridges of which there are so many in Switzerland. It is peculiar to the construction of these bridges, that they depend on nothing beneath their flooring, all the frame work being above it. The landscape is here magnificent. The road passes through woods of Norway-pine, hazel, and maple trees: the different hues of green afford a variety that is highly agreeable to the eye. On our way, we met with vallies that are intersected by foaming torrents; and for a whole half hour before we reached the baths, we were gratified with a prospect of uncommon beauty. The baths are renowned for their virtues, particularly in the cure of wounds. Their visitors, this season, have been a hundred and eighteen in number. The water is warm, and, at the spring, has a temperature of forty degrees: Dolomieu

thought that its good qualities were, in great part, imaginary, its composition having very little iron in it, and no sulphur. From the spring it falls into several large reservoirs, in which as many as thirty-six persons bathe together. The bathers, some of whom go in chin-deep, but others only to the breast, are all lightly clothed. We ascended a little higher to examine a spring in which those that are afflicted with open sores, are made to bathe at their first arrival; and here we saw a man, the bones of one of whose legs had been recently taken away from the flesh, in consequence of a severe fracture, which was occasioned by a fall from a mountain: his cure was very doubtful: Dolomieu gave him some money, and even went back to increase the amount of his alms: "this," said he, "is an unhappy man, that deserves to be relieved in preference to the beggars that we meet at every step in Paris." At these baths, the wine is an excellent white muscadine, the produce of the country.

The mountains of Gemmi are very near the baths. A road leading to Rome has been cut along their side. The distance of this route is only nineteen leagues. The road is private property, and every passenger pays a *katsch*. The Gemmi is entirely a calcareous mountain, and the different strata are plainly distinguishable. Near the baths is a place where fourteen or fifteen steps lead up to a path at the end of which is the village of Albin. The inhabitants told us, that only a few days before, one of those great vultures (*Lammergeys*), which are said to carry away children in their cradles, had shewn himself, for some days together, upon the neighbouring heights.

We went back to sleep at Leuk: on our way we saw numerous towers, the ancient sign, as is well known, of nobility in the owners of the houses to which they belonged. We found lodging at a house, that we supposed to be an inn; but, to our surprize, the host turned out to be one of the first nobles of the country! This is nothing uncommon, however, in Switzerland, where guests are entertained in a manner that is very agreeable, with but little restraint, being expected to pay the current price (and no more), of what they consume. Dolomieu was highly pleased with this species of modern hospitality. The next morning we passed Tourmain: at this place are to be seen the thick walls of a building which an ancient chevalier (Stockalper) began, but was forbidden to finish, because it was feared that he might design to raise a fortress, in doing which he would have been guilty of a crime against the laws of liberty.

At two leagues from Brigg we met M. Champeaux, *ingénieur des mines*, who was returning from a residence of two or three months on Mount Simplicon, which he had

examined with a view to its mineralogy. This gentleman is as amiable, in his personal character as he is well informed in his department of study. Dolomieu received him in a flattering manner, telling him; "You have nobly enriched French mineralogy in my absence, in bestowing upon it the Oxyd of Uranium and Arseniat of Lead, which you found near Autun, in Burgundy."

Close to Brigg is a village with a very pretty church, the pillars on the outside of which are composed of serpentine and calcareous brescia. On reaching Brigg, we immediately waited upon Captain Lescot, surveyor of roads and bridges, who superintends the works on the road of Mount Simplicon: General Tureau, who was the director-in-chief, had been recently dismissed, and his successor was not yet arrived. Nine leagues of road are to be made at the charge of France, and six or seven at that of the Cisalpine republic: the French have been at work for more than a year, with six hundred men. The road will be broad enough to permit two carriages to pass at a time, and it will nowhere rise more than two inches, or two inches and a half, per toise (twelve feet). A third part of the road, and that the most difficult of the whole, is already finished. Labour is very dear in these countries. The men that are employed on the road have been paid from two to three francs per day. The road will not be longer than formerly; because, though it is lengthened by a league on the side of France, it is shortened by the same space, on the side of the Cisalpine Republic. The inhabitants of the Vallais have thought proper to adopt a line of conduct of which they will be made to repent: * this consists in forbidding the sale of provisions, even for cash, to those that work on the road.

At Brigg, we met the celebrated Volta, who showed us some experiments in Galvanism, performed with a small apparatus. He was accompanied by Brugnatelli, the well-known editor of a chemical journal. Both are professors in the University of Paris, and were now proceeding to Paris to confer with the luminaries of their department of science.

In the morning, we made an excursion into the valley of Kanter. It is enclosed to the height of five hundred toises, by a micaceous calcareous rock, of a bluish grey color, disposed in strata that are nearly vertical, and parallel to the valley of the Rhone. The rock may be seen very distinctly in several places, because it is blasted along the line of

* The Journal of which the text is a translation (*Journal d'un Danois*) was printed in Paris, in the year 1802. The prophecy he uttered is now fulfilled. In 1810, the Vallais were annexed to France.

the new road. To these strata succeed micaceous quartzose rocks, of which the beds are sometimes mixed with those of actinotose and steatitose rock. Oxyd of Titanium sometimes presents itself in the veins of quartz that divide the rocks. I enter into no further details, because I hope that M. Champeaux will give us a more ample description. He has sent some fine specimens to the cabinet of the *Ecole des Mines*. Concerning this mineralogist, Dolomieu frequently remarked, that in a few years he would play a conspicuous part.

All the villages in the neighbourhood of Brigg have experienced the devastation of the war, and hence exhibit a melancholy spectacle.

We ascended a mountain on which we found some fine masses of actinote, as well in a state of ehyrystallization as in the form of delicate needles: those of the Tyrol are not finer. Higher up, on the same mountain, there are objects of mineralogical interest, but we could not reach them, on account of the long grass on which we slid at every step. Our sense of danger was the greater, on account of the noise of a torrent, which we heard murmuring below. We saw a ferruginous calcareous spath.

M. Cordier, one of the surveyors of the road, entertained us in the *chalet* of Brunnen, with cream superior to any that I had ever tasted before.

At the extremity of the valley of the Kanter, near the bridge of Kronbach, Dolomieu examined a deposit of gypsum, which appears to be placed between two strata of rocks, and which Struve describes as being itself in strata; but the surrounding appearances incontestably prove, that it is a deposit similar to that of the *Val Canaria*, near Saint Gothard.

We departed from Brigg in company with the engineers. From this place to the village of the Simplon is seven leagues, two hours only and a half are allowed for ascending to the highest summit of the mountain, where the new hospital for travellers is proposed to be erected. The Glaciers are seen from this elevation, which is, however, nine hundred feet lower than that of Saint Bernard; trees grow upon it, and there was lately even a large wood, which was cut down by the Russian army. It is also surrounded by pretty meadows, which belong to the canons. The French will endow this establishment with funds sufficient to yield an annual revenue of twenty thousand francs, and the Cisalpines will add an equal sum. The large disbursements for building will come from the French. This house cannot be finished in less than three or four years, on account of the difficult carriage of the various materials; and, as the hospital is immediately wanted, it has been determined to purchase, of the Baron de Stockalper, a large edifice which

stands within half a league of the spot, and which was formerly applied to a similar use. It will require seven or eight hundred francs to put this house into repair, great dilapidations having been committed upon it by the French, Russian, and Austrian, armies, by whom it has been successively occupied.

It is in this vicinity that large trees are peculiarly numerous; but they are still too few to be applied to the use described by M. Quatremer-Dijouval in a Memoir which he has written on the subject.

In the evening we reached the village of the Simplon, and were obliged to divide our party between two inns, on account of the small dimensions of both. As we entered the village, we met a flock of sheep, whose fleeces were of a long staple, but not so fine as those of Spain. Dolomieu took a sample, having promised my friend, M. Lasteyrie, who possesses a large collection of wools, a collection of all the sorts which he should meet with in Switzerland. Our landlord informed us, that the sheep, which were at that season on the mountains, carried a wool very superior to that which we saw.

This day, we observed many barberry bushes (*épine-vinette*, *berberis vulgaris*, LINN). Dolomieu eat largely of them. They are abundant all over Switzerland, where they would afford an excellent preserve, if the inhabitants knew how to prepare them as is done all over the North.

On our way to the village of the Simplon, we met with a micaceous quartzose rock, in which were grenatz and hornblende.

N. P. Dolomieu set out next morning for Doma d'Ossolla, while I remained with the prefect, who was employed in arranging his notes. We did not set out till noon, forgetting that we had nine leagues to go. The engineer, who should have been our guide on this occasion, not knowing the road better than ourselves, we went two hours out of our way. The French division of the road reaches a league further on this side. The Cisalpine division begins at Algari, and ends at Doma d'Ossolla. The Kronbach, after its union with the mountain-stream called the Quirna takes the name of Doveria. The Cisalpine road is in great forwardness, and generally picturesque; but at the same time a little dangerous. The landscape is wild, and on every side is the sound of cascades. Near the Pont de Sapin, there is one of the most beautiful water-falls that I have ever beheld. It issues, and makes many windings, among the rocks; and the rays of the sun, reflected from the watery powder, exhibit all the colours of the rainbow. On this subject, I shall allow myself to add a reflection. If travelling is, in one view, a drain upon my purse, it is, in the other, an occasion of saving to me; for assuredly I shall never be

tempted to construct a cascade, after having beheld those of Norway and Switzerland!

From the Pont de Sapin, we reached the Château Gonda, which belongs to the family of Stockalper. M. Simonde made a sketch of the landscape. This is an estimable man of letters, who accompanied the prefect in quality of secretary. He is the author of an excellent work on the agriculture of Tuscany, and is particularly read in history, having for some years employed himself in preparing a History of Republics.

The prevailing rock, especially at a certain distance from the village of Crevola, is a micaceous quartzose, the true veined granite of Saussure. Large heaps of dark brown mica are seen, but they are only superficial.

[To be continued.]

MONEY.

A SLIGHT HISTORY OF MONEY, AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF WEALTH; AND OF PAPER MONEY, AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF METALLIC CURRENCY.

In the last number of our work, we had occasion to acknowledge several communications received on the subject which now agitates the commercial world, the Bullion Report, and its recommendations: among others we were obliged to a friend for the following. It contains several facts probably new to our readers in general; and though we have closed that subject, for the present, yet we deem this letter entitled to preservation, from its intrinsic merit. We have separated from it all allusions to present circumstances; to which this portion of it owes no part of its value.

Pessimum vitæ scelus fecit, qui aurum primum induit digitis; proximum scelus fecit, qui primus ex auro denarium signavit, says Pliny, in his Natural History, lib. xxxiii. But in pronouncing this condemnation on the man who first adopted gold and silver as the mediums of exchange, or first gave them currency, it is much more likely that this writer aims his thunder at the head of one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. That individuals have been injured and even ruined by their excessive attachment to hoards of precious metals, considering them as the end rather than the means, is notorious; but it is impossible to deny that the adoption of them as means of intercourse and commerce between man and man, between nation and nation, has drawn the bands of society closer, and has diminished the distances interposed by local difficulties. He who foresaw what impulse this single principle would give to in-

dustry, what property it would create, what diligence it would render available, what value it would impart to commodities and productions otherwise useless, from one end of the earth to another, was undoubtedly a man of vast and astonishing genius. What wonderful activity has been given to commerce in consequence of his thought and determination. How much more easily have commercial undertakings been conducted, in all parts since his happy proposition met with general acceptance. He was the man who preserved the general relation among mankind, who gave employment to all arms, in perfecting those gifts of nature for mutual benefit, of which each reciprocally stood in need! It is true, that evil always accompanies good, side by side: but the original inventor is not answerable for the abuses to which his invention is liable; neither should such perversions of his intention deprive him of his due honour, as one of the most eminent, perhaps singularly the most eminent benefactor of his species.

If we investigate the condition of nations to which this medium of traffic is unknown, or if we carry our imagination back to the days before it was invented, what but inconveniences do we discover? Barter is the general practice: but barter is very imperfect. He who wishes to obtain from his neighbour corn, or wine, or oil, does not himself perhaps possess those articles for which his neighbour will exchange his corn, his wine or his oil. He may indeed, being unable to do better, at length consent to receive what he does not want, because he can dispose of it to a third person who will give him in return what he does want.—But what a labour in carriage to and fro! what a loss of time, and of strength ill employed! however, this commodity we shall suppose to be in general request,—so far then, *it acts as money*. Such among the ancient Russians were beaver skins, or other furs: and so they are still in Kamtschatka: such in Abyssinia were (and are) bricks of salt; such in Senegal were bars of iron: and at this day every thing is valued in bars. Fish in Iceland answered the purposes of money: among a pastoral people living beasts answered the same purpose. So we read in scripture, that Jacob received his wages in cattle; in Homer the bee is the standard of valuation of property, whether a suit of armour, or a slave: among the inhabitants of Italy the sheep was adopted for this end. In consequence of this primitive custom, the first coins took their names from animals, the value of which probably they represented: the Hebrew word *keshta* signifies equally a *sheep* and a *piece of money*; among the Arabs the term *māl*, which now expresses all sorts of moveable wealth, particularly gold and silver, originally imported

living wealth only, i. e. flocks and herds. Dogs were formerly the wealth of the Chinese; they were used in the North of China, the part first inhabited—to assist in the carriage of goods, and the draught of persons; clothes were also made of their skins: and moreover, having at that time neither the beeve, the sheep, the horse, nor the hog,—they ate the dog as food; whence this word *dog*, enters into the composition of most words denoting *quadrupeds*; and the word *quadruped* itself denotes a *dog*. A pleasant instance of Chinese epicurism, occurred to Lord Macartney when at a grand dinner given in his honour, by the emperor's *locum tenens*. His lordship being seated at table, was as might be expected, not a little perplexed to discover the true nature of the dishes presented to him. Fixing his attention on one which appeared to be a duck exquisitely roasted, he caused it to be brought nearer to him; and being about to help himself to a part of it; he turned to his Chinese caterer, who stood behind his chair, and significantly pronounced the words—*quaack? quaack? quaack?* to which he received for answer, to his no small mortification, after a very low reverence—*bow! wough! wough!*

In the language of the Tartars, the word *koupek* signifies a *dog*; and it is the name of a piece of money, also.—*Pecus* the latin term for a sheep, is the original of the word *pecunia*, money; and *Bos* the name of a beeve in Greek, is also that of a coin. Shells (cowries on the coast of Africa) passed as money among mankind, more extensively than may be thought. They do so still, as well in Asia as in Africa. The Chinese character which imports the word *poi*, a shell, signifies also *money*, *riches*, *value*, *expence*; and it enters into the composition of those which import *to pay*, *to buy*, *to sell*, *to owe*, *to gain*. It is probable, that shells are among the most ancient kinds of money: certainly they have been used together with metallic money, for time immemorial.

Among the Chinese we also find a kind of iron money, called *kin-tao*, resembling the blade of a knife. This bears some resemblance to the small blades of iron current among the Greeks in very ancient times, and known under the name of *Oboles*; these are the tribute of certain nations in subjection to China; a few similar blades are of gold. The most antient have no inscription. This in fact, does not greatly differ from the customary presents made by Europeans to the kings on the coast of Africa, for liberty to trade, consisting of knives, scissers, combs, looking glasses, &c. for which the languages of those countries have no proper terms.

That *water* should ever have been a standard of wealth, appears at first sight to be a ha-

zardous proposition; yet in countries where that indispensable support of life is private property, where it is regularly bought and paid for; it certainly is a source of revenue; why may it not, then figuratively at least, give a name to money? The Arabs employ the same word *oin* which signifies an eye, a source, a fountain, to express money of gold or silver. The Chinese also have among them coins which they call *no-tsun*; signifying fountain, source of riches. They are distinguished into two kinds; large fountains, and small fountains, according to their magnitude.

But not to trace this research any further, we may observe, that money, the representative of commodities, was also itself capable of being represented; and as the expences and trouble of transit had been found inconvenient formerly in the case of barter, so at length, the inconvenience and trouble of carrying money, especially in great quantities, became too onerous to be longer endured. Shall we now vary the expressions of Pliny, and exclaim respecting the inventor of this substitute for money, as he exclaimed respecting the inventor of money itself? *Pessimum vitæ scelus fecit, qui ex charta denarium signavit*. The use of notes as bills of exchange was known among the Greeks; and we have an instance of one in Scripture, written by the Apostle Paul; but probably such orders for payment had then become familiar, by length of time. The use of *paper money* as *public currency* by nations, is not, I believe, nearly so ancient. The first I know of is that of China, which dates in the twelfth century. It may, indeed, be inferred from the expressions of the Chinese Historian who records this fact, that the invention was not then new, or applied for the first time. He says, that copper money failing, "recourse was had to the art or method imagined by *Kao-tse*, and sealed paper money was made to represent metallic money." This *Kkao-tse* belonged to the dynasty of the *Soung* as it proved from the Chinese expressions literally translated: "*Copper failing, according to Soung Kao-tse art, to make paper money*." The event here spoken of, took place in the year 1155; but the dynasty of *Soung* having begun about 960, it is possible that this *Kao-tse*, the inventor of paper money, was earlier by two centuries than the fact recorded. Paper money is named by the Chinese *tehao*; and, it deserves notice that the character which represents this word is composed of two other characters, the first of which signifies *metal*, the other *wanting*. This character, therefore, is an open acknowledgment of the occasion or cause of the fabrication of this paper money. In spite of the inconveniences inseparable from the forced circulation of a money void of intrinsic value,

paper money has been employed in China at several periods. The Mogul conquerors of that country, under Genghiz Khan, adopted it also; and another branch of the descendants of Genghiz-Khan attempted to introduce it by violent means into a part of Persia, (Tauriz) about the end of the thirteenth century, as is related by Khondemir.

Gregory Bar Hebræus, better known under the name of Abulfaradj, or rather his continuator, thought this attempt sufficiently extraordinary to be recorded in his Syriac Chronicle: he calls the paper money *tchao*.

Macrisi, speaks also of the paper money of China, on the credit of certain Musulmans traders who had dealings with that country. The circumstance to which conjecture attaches the reputation of having suggested the idea of the Chinese paper money, is the custom of the religious or priests of Fo, of burning in their Temples, paper silvered, or, gilded, and formed into the shapes of money, for the repose of the souls of the dead: some of these paper coins represent the value in silver, of fifty *taels*, PAYABLE IN THE OTHER WORLD!!!

I hope the other world will make good its payments: but whether or not, as this is the most distant remittance I have ever heard of; and as it seems to have carried the invention of paper money to its *ne plus ultra*, I beg leave here to close this attempt to illustrate its history, but not without desiring all banks and bankers, to consider well the Chinese opinion on this subject: with the expectation of payment in the other world!

QUICKSILVER.

An Account of the Effects of Thirty Tons of Quicksilver escaping by the rotting of leathern Bags into the Bilge Water, on board the Triumph Man of War: communicated by Dr. BAIRD, Physician General to the Navy, to a friend in London.

IN April, 1810, the Triumph man of war took on board thirty tons of quicksilver, contained in leathern bags of 50lbs each. These bags were picked up on the shore of Cadiz, from the wreck of two Spanish line of battle ships, lost in the storm immediately preceding, at the end of March, the above date. The collected bags were stowed below, in the bread room, after hold, and store rooms: they were saturated with salt water, and, in about a fortnight, all decayed and burst. In the act of collecting and endeavouring to save the quicksilver in casks, much of it found its way to the recesses of the ship, beyond the possibility of recovery. Some portion, however, was secreted by the men, who amused themselves in various ways with it, as cleaning their spoons, &c.

At this period bilge water had collected in the ship, the stench from which was intolerable; and the carpenter's mate, in the act of sounding the well, was nearly suffocated. The effect of the gas escaping from bilge water is manifested, by its changing every metallic substance in the ship black. But in this instance metals of every kind were coated with quicksilver; and a general affection of the mouth took place among the men and officers, to a severe degree of ptyalism, in upwards of 200 men. The ship was sent to Gibraltar, had all her stores taken out, the hold made clean, and all the quicksilver, that could be reached, removed: but near ten tons are supposed still to remain between the ship's timbers below, which can only be cleared away by docking the ship, and dislodging a plank at the most descending part near the keel. Since the process of cleaning the ship has taken place, and a new atmosphere created, all effects from the quicksilver have ceased.

Dr. Baird having requested an explanation from his friend in London, the following account was transmitted to Plymouth.

To Dr. Baird.

From well established principles, as well as analogies, a very reasonable explanation may be given of the effects attributed to thirty tons of quicksilver, exposed on board the Triumph in bilge water, with rotten leathern bags, in a hot climate, the beginning of summer.

The stinking gas, which was generated, was sulphuretted and perhaps phosphuretted hydrogen gas, mixed with carbonic acid and perhaps other gasses compounded by the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matter. The deadly suffocating effects of which gasses are fully ascertained, unless diluted with a large proportion of fresh air; and the tarnishing of metals, especially of silver, at a great distance, even when mixed with a large proportion of fresh air, is a well known effect of sulphuretted hydrogen.

These last named effects are attributable to the gasses of putrefaction independently of quicksilver. But when the influence of so large a body of this metal is considered, it will be easy to account for the whitening of metals, and the salivation or sore mouth of many persons in the ship. The quicksilver would rise united or suspended by the above gasses, or be even evaporated by the heat of the ship, in the common fresh air. This metal so suspended or dissolved is very likely to penetrate the human body, and act upon it like the fumigation with quicksilver; but sulphuretted hydrogen dissolves the metal, and of course would carry it wherever the gas was transmitted.

It will be understood, that the sulphur and

phosphorus are furnished probably by the decomposition of sulphuric and phosphoric acids, always present in all kinds of animal matter. The hydrogen gas is furnished chiefly by the decomposition of the water. The carbonic acid is compounded by the union of the charcoal of the animal and vegetable matter with the oxygen (principally) of the water.

The stink is now imputed to the mixture of sulphuretted and phosphuretted gasses with putrifying matter. If the leathern bags of quicksilver had been kept dry, they would not have putrefied, but probably would have retained the metal, and the above effects would not have happened.

THE GATHERER.

No. XXII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—*Wotton.*

A proud Servant of a humble Master.

Clermont Tonnere, Bishop of Novon, was a man of incorrigible pride. He has been known when preaching in his cathedral to begin a sermon in these words: "Christian rabble, Hear the word of the Lord!"—On one occasion when he was saying mass, being vexed at the buzz he heard, or fancied he heard, among the congregation, he turned round to the assembly of the faithful, and exclaimed: "For shame, fellows! by the noise you make in the church, it might be thought that a lacquey, and not a prelate of quality was performing the office."

This was the prelate who falling dangerously ill sent for his confessor, to whom he displayed his agonising terrors of the reception he might meet with in the world to come;—but was soothed by an answer which highly delighted him.—"You are very good, my Lord, to frighten yourself without the smallest occasion: for be sure that God Almighty will think the matter over more than once, before he can bring himself to inflict damnation on one of your lordship's illustrious birth."

An hour before his death, he was informed that the holy *vaticum* was at his chamber door: "Well," said he, very gravely, as if conferring a favour on an applicant, "Well, let him in."

True Manner of instructing Princes.

Much has been said on the course taken by Fenelon to correct the disposition of the Duke of Burgundy, presumptive heir to the crown of France; it was judicious, and proved effectual, so far as is known; although the premature death of that prince forbade its full proof and effect. Other governors of French

princes have shewn equal talent, in their arduous station, though in a different way.

Montauzier, governor of the Dauphin, son of Louis XV. led his young charge into the huts and cottages within the circuit of his excursions from Versailles, and when the child was startled at such disgusting dwellings, he would say to him, "Come in and see: under this thatch, in this miserable hovel, lodge the father, the mother, the children:—all of them labour without ceasing to pay for the gold which adorns your palace: these starve to furnish the cost of the luxuries set on your table." When the course of his office was terminated, and his functions as governor ceased, he said to the Dauphin on taking leave of him, "If you prove to be a worthy man, you will love me for my fidelity: if you are not, you will hate me; but I shall not mind it."

Gossips.

Among the many ordinances promulgated at St. Helena, in 1709, we find the following curious passage.

"Whereas several idle, gossiping women, make it their business to go from house to house, about the island, inventing and spreading false and scandalous reports of the good people thereof, and thereby sow discord and debate among neighbours, and often between men and their wives, to the great grief and trouble of all good and quiet people and to the utter extinguishing of all friendship, amity and good neighbourhood; for the punishment and suppression whereof, and to the intent that all strife may be ended, clarity revived, and friendship continued, we do order, that if any women from henceforwards shall be convicted of tale-bearing, mischief-making, scolding, drunkenness, or any other notorious vices, they shall be punished by ducking, or whipping, or such other punishment as their crimes or transgressions shall deserve, or as the governor and council shall think fit."

Of Censure.

Nothing is so easy as to censure, or to contradict a truth; for truth is but one, and seeming truths are many; and few works are performed without errors. No man can write six lines, but there may be something one may carp at, if he be disposed to cavil. Men think by censuring to be accounted wise; but, in my conceit, there is nothing shews more of the fool. For this, you may ever observe, that they who know the least, are most given to censure; and this I believe to be a reason, why men of secluded lives are often rash in this particular. Their retiredness keeps them ignorant of the world; if they weighed the imperfections of humanity, they would be less prone to condemn

others. Ignorance gives disparagement a louder tongue, than knowledge. Wise men had rather know than tell. Frequent dispraises, at best, shew an uncharitable mind. Any clown may see when a furrow is crooked: but where is the man who can plow me a straight one? The best works are not without defects. The cleanest corn is not without some dirt among it; no, not after frequent winnowing. I would wish men, in the works of others, to examine two things before they judge; whether there be more of what is good, than of what is ill in what they examine; and whether they themselves could at first have done it better? If there be most of good, we do amiss, for some errors, to condemn the whole. As a man is not judged good or bad for one action, or for the fewest number, but as he is most in general: so, in works, we should weigh the generality, and our censure should be accordingly. If there be more of good than ill in him, I think he deserves some praise for raising nature above her ordinary flight. Nothing in this world can be framed so entirely perfect, but it will have in it some imperfections; if it were not so, it were not from human nature, but the immediate deity. And next, whether we could do better than that which we condemn? To espy the inconveniences of a house when built, is easy; but to lay the plan well at first, is matter of more pate, and speaks the praise of a good contriver. Judgment is easier in things done, than in knowing what is best to be done. If we decry a copy, and are not able to produce an original, we shew more criticism than ability. We ought rather to magnify him who has gone beyond us, than condemn him for a few faults. Self-examination will make our judgments charitable. It is from where there is no judgment that the heaviest judgment comes. If we must needs censure, it is good to do it as Suetonius writes of the twelve Cæsars, to tell both their virtues, and their vices impartially; and leave others to determine for themselves; so shall man learn, by hearing of the faults of others, to avoid them, and by knowing their virtues, endeavour to practice the like. We ought rather to commend a man for the best part of his character, than brand him for the worst part of it. We are full of faults by nature; we are good, not without our care and industry.—*O. Felltham's Resolves.*

TITLES.

PROPOSED AUGMENTATIONS OF THE STYLE, TITLES, AND APPELLATIONS OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING: WITH INSTANCES *à la mode Orientale.*

That we may not be the last, nor the lowest, in paying our *devoirs* to the illustrious

monarch who now belords not only France but the continent, we have on various occasions taken the freedom of selecting for his majesty's use, a variety of eastern metaphors and turns of expression, which appear likely to answer his majesty's purposes in divers manners. Though he has not condescended to adopt them literally, yet he has employed others to much the same effect, and purpose; apparently also, imitated from the Orientals.—We therefore are encouraged by this condescension of the emperor and king, to propose for his acceptance certain titles and honorable appellations, becoming his majesty to receive, and his subjects, or servants, or slaves—[it is the same term in the east] to bestow on their Lord and master. For although the ingenuity of Frenchmen in addressing those whom they dread, is acknowledged as surpassing that of all the nations of Europe, yet humbly be it spoken, there is great room for their improvement, and the grand nation does not equal, much less does it surpass, the effusions of those who certainly have infinitely less reason to clamour in support of their sovereign's honour and dignity.

Titles given to the Sovereign of Ava.

In the East where the Sun rises, and in that Oriental part of it, which is called Chabudu; The Lord of Water and Earth, and Emperor of Emperors, against whose Imperial Majesty, if any shall be so foolish, as to imagine any thing, it shall be happy for them to die, and be consumed; The Lord of great Charity, and Help of all nations, The great Lord, esteemed for happiness; The Lord of all Riches, of Elephants and Horses, and all good blessings; The Lord of high built Palaces, of gold. The Great and most powerfull Emperor in this life: *The soles of whose feet are gilt; and sett upon the heads of all people.*

This last particular, the *gilding of the soles of his feet*, and placing them on the heads of *ALL people*, may be thought by a modest hero, somewhat hyperbolic, and rather in the extreme of orientalism: especially at a moment when gold is scarce, and the emperor and king cannot very well afford to have such an operation performed.—And further, we have great reason to doubt the accuracy of this translation; as the emperor and king finds it difficult to sett the soles of his feet on the heads of *ALL people*. We apprehend that the original imports the setting of the emperor's feet on the heads of *all his people*: which it is well known is matter of fact, and happily vindicates our conjecture. But not to run the hazard of shocking his majesty's great humility, we offer for his acceptance a copy of another compliment, in which

the expressions are applied with most admirable precision, and which is liable to no exception whatever. —To whom, so properly as to Napoleon the great, can the following description of a monarch, the radiant summit of human nature, be addressed?

To his Imperial Majesty, who resideth in Ava, and like the Sun, with his powerful Influence, enlivens and nourisheth his noble Kingdom and scattereth Beams of Light and Glory through the Earth; whose heart is the Centre of Virtue; His Eyes the brightness of Wisdom; His hands hold the Sword of Power, and the Semblance of Justice; His feet trample on the heads of the Proud; and his Mouth dispenseth favour to the Good and distressed.

But not to leave this important and delightful undertaking imperfect, we beg leave to remind his majesty the emperor and king of the titles which heretofore have been conferred on his royal predecessors of blessed memory; and we humbly propose that search be made in the ancient archives of his majesty's kingdom for the originals of these documents, by which means perhaps some other discoveries may be made, of no small interest and import to his majesty: — or at least, to the titles, &c. &c. assumed by his majesty.

Copy of a Letter from the King of Siam to Louis XIV.

SOM DET PRA TCHAO CRVNG
THEP PRAMHA A NA CON
PVJAI.

A SOM DEI PRA TCHAO CRVNG
FRANCA E NAVARRA PVJAI.

MOST POWERFUL, AND MOST HIGH! SURROUNDED BY THE GREATEST FELICITIES AND BY THE ABILITIES ANNEXED TO THE MOST FAMOUS MONARCHS! CLAD IN THE MOST ASTONISHING PRE-EMINENCE OF JUSTICE, PIETY, AND RELIGION! ILLUSTRIOUS BY INCOMPARABLE EXTRACTION! A PRINCE WHOSE MAJESTY AND GLORY FULLY FILLS THE WHOLE ENTIRE OF THE UNIVERSE! FAVOURED OF GOD IN THESE LATER AGES BY VICTORIES OVER MANY SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, WHO HAVE BEEN OBLIGED BY THE FORCE OF HIS ARMS TO ASK HIS ROYAL PEACE AND AMITY, LOUIS LE GRAND, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE, OUR VERY DEAR FRIEND, WHOSE CONTINUAL PROSPERITY, AND THE INCREASE OF HIS ROYAL FAMILY FOR THE GLORY AND JOY OF ALL HIS FRIENDS, MAY IT PLEASE GOD ALMIGHTY WHO GOVERNS HEAVEN AND EARTH TO FILL TO THE UTMOST, TO AUGMENT, AND TO MAINTAIN ETERNALLY.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AZORES.

Earthquake—Extract of a letter, dated "St. Michael (Azores), August 24—One of those dreadful phenomena, never witnessed in your country, has plunged many here, into unspeakable wretchedness and affliction, and continues to occasion great terror to all the inhabitants of this island. On the 11th of August, at ten p. m. slight shocks of an earthquake, were felt at intervals of a few minutes for four hours. During this time, the inhabitants, under the influence of alarm for their personal safety, as well as property, were running to and fro, in the greatest distress. Between two and three, a dreadful rocking was experienced throughout the whole island; several houses, unable to resist its violence, were thrown down, and many others were greatly damaged; and such persons as sought safety in the open air, were dashed to the ground. Hitherto the calamity had been confined in its effects; and though great injury had been sustained, we had to congratulate ourselves on the loss of few lives; but we were yet to witness a most dreadful spectacle. On the 12th at mid-day, a hollow rumbling sound was heard, the clouds gathered, and the wind was hushed into silence; the rocking returned, and in a few minutes after, the village of Cozas, situated on a plain, comprizing 22 houses, was swallowed up, and in the spot were it stood, a lake of boiling water gushed forth. Many of the unfortunate inhabitants, who had previously retired to the elevated ground, beheld the sight with a degree of horror and amazement, which enchaind all their faculties; their whole property swept away in a few minutes, and in the place where their once beautiful gardens and flourishing orchards stood, nought now appeared but a vast expanse of water! About 32 persons, it is calculated, have lost their lives by this awful and calamitous event, and cattle and property to a considerable amount destroyed. A great degree of alarm continues to pervade the whole island: as on the east side, an orifice has been discovered, resembling the crater of a volcano, out of which, flames occasionally burst. Hitherto they have been unaccompanied by any ejection of volcanic matter."

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Oct. 16.—*The Exchange of Bank bills* is now at 561 for 100 in cash.

FRANCE.

Cotton.—At the recent sales at Bayonne of the American cargoes sequestered in France, cotton wool sold as high as a dollar per pound, log-wood sold at 275 dollars per ton, and other articles in proportion; the goods were delivered to the purchasers duty free.

Soap from Chesnuts.—The horse-chesnut has lately been substituted for soap, in Paris. A public journal gives the following direction for employing it:—When it is ripe, and drops from the tree, take off the brown husk, and pound the fruit in a large mortar; apply the farina thus obtained to the spots on the linen, and wash it. All the spots will disappear, and more readily than by means of soap.

Official State of the Population of the late French Islands of

Guadeloupe	110,000
Martinique	86,000
Bourbon	68,000
Isle de France	70,000
Batavia	144,000

Published in 1807, at Paris, by the Board of Longitude.

Substitutes for Indigo.—The commission appointed to report on what colouring matters, the produce of Europe, may be substituted for indigo—Report, that many dyers have been able to effect their purposes with a quantity of indigo less by a quarter, or by half, than heretofore, by the substitution of other matters: but they conceal the manner of their operation.

Mr. Raymond, an eminent chemist of Lyons, has been able to dye silk a very beautiful colour by means of Prussian blue:—he has constantly obtained in the presence of the committee, an equal, brilliant, and lasting colour, not altered by water or by rubbing. The committee, however, appear to rest their hopes chiefly on the *pastel*.

Inundations.—Letters from Chartres mention, that on Monday the 18th of Sept. a violent storm had visited a number of communes of that department. The water had fallen in such excessive torrents, that a dozen houses were destroyed; and a number of persons were obliged to climb up the trees to avoid being drowned.—In the neighbourhood of Galette a hail storm which lasted upwards of *three quarters of an hour*, had done considerable mischief.

Extreme Old Age.—Paris, September 19. Letters from Bourdeaux mention a woman aged 106 years, who died there suddenly: she had never before been ill, and had never suffered from any disorder. She possessed a lively disposition; and was generally beloved in the neighbourhood where she resided. It was but recently that she had amused herself as well as others, by singing ballads celebrated in the time of Louis XIV; she also danced some of the dances of that period. She was a native of Libourne, or its neighbourhood; and had resided at Bourdeaux upwards of 90 years.

Sugar from Sea-Weed.—Letters from Pa-

ris of the latter end of November, speak of numerous experiments having been made at Brest, to extract sugar from a marine plant called the palm sea-weed. This plant, when well dried, contains some particles of sugar, and also of marine salt. The saccharine particles do not take the chrystallization of the cane sugar; but it is nevertheless of a perfect whiteness, and has nearly as pleasant a flavour as that of powdered sugar. In repeating the experiments, a hope is entertained that the sugar of the palm-weed may be separated from the marine salt, without much expense; and as this plant is very plentiful on the coast, it is thought, that it will produce sufficient sugar to supply the consumption of the inhabitants of those parts.

GERMANY.

Ecclesiastical Property.—Vienna, Sept. 20. The commission called the committee of designation for ecclesiastical property, for the redemption of bank notes, is placed immediately under the minister of finances. It is said that the revenues of the bishoprick of Gourek, which are of the annual amount of 30,000 Austrian florins, will be administered by the commission, and on account of the *Caisse d'Amortissement*; after paying a pension of 500,000 florins per annum, during the life of the actual archbishop, Count de Salm, and 30,000 florins to his coadjutor.

Fluctuations in the Funds.—Vienna, Oct. 3. The course of exchange of our bank bills experiences astonishing variations. Sept. 29 it was at 536 and 540; the two following days it was as much better as 484; but this lasted only a few hours: this day it is 520 to 524. Such are the extremes and dangers in this great game of chances: millions are lost and won in a few minutes.

Effects of Paper Money.—Oct. 17. Last Sunday, the manufacturers of silk goods had an audience of his excellency the president of the chamber of finances, in order to represent the difficulties they sustained from the decreasing value of the paper money..... The dearth of provisions continues to increase here, in spite of the abundance of the crops of all kinds; because all the sellers of them, even to the retailers of fruit, regulate the prices of their commodities according to the course of exchange.

Cotton Planting encouraged.—Vienna, Oct. 14. The cultivation of cotton in Hungary now engages our government: premiums are offered to those who produce the greatest quantity of it. A translation of the work of M. Lasteyrie, on the cultivation of cotton in France, has been made, into the different languages of Hungary, and extracts of it are circulated by authority among the population.

The course of our Exchange was yesterday 380 for 100.

Convents sold.—Cassel Oct. 10. Nine of the principal convents are ordered to be sold; and their inhabitants to become pensioners of the state. They are sold in the lump, without any guarantee on the part of government, whether as to the extent, the condition, or the value of the lands and premises. To be paid for, one third part immediately: half of it in cash, the other in national bills and securities.

Anticipation and Expectation.—Cassel, Oct. 15. Westphalia manifests a pride in seconding the grand views of its sovereign [the rejection of colonial produce]—*essays are making—discoveries are under examination—AND PERHAPS IN A SHORT TIME WE SHALL BE ABLE TO ANNOUNCE ON THIS SUBJECT HAPPY RESULTS!!!*

Marriage Donations.—Munich, Oct. 16. The grand festival given by our city on occasion of the marriage of the prince royal, was very splendid. The admission tickets to the balls given gratis by the magistrates, amounted to nearly 6,000. The distribution amounted to—of beer 32,000 pots; an equal number of portions of bread: and 24,000 pieces of flesh meat. The community of Jews gave a dinner to all confined in the prisons of the city.

Fortifications demolished.—Dresden, Oct. 13. The demolition of the ramparts in the new town, between the Black Gate and the White Gate, is far advanced. All the ground out of the town on which the outworks stood, is at present corn fields. During three months we have had scarcely any rain: our gardens are therefore unproductive; our crop of potatoes and rowings is but small; and the navigation of the Elbe, which at this time of the year is usually very lucrative, is at this moment, reduced almost to nothing, on account of the deficiency of water.

Scarcity of Specie.—Frankfort, Oct. 22. Our Michaelmass fair is ended. Although the business done during its continuance has not entirely answered expectation, it has nevertheless been important, and would have been of much greater importance if the scarcity of cash, which is generally felt, had not opposed obstacles to the industry of the dealers. There was a great stagnation in the speculations concerning colonial commodities. During the first ten days of the fair, the want of cash shackled in a singular manner, all financial operations. They at length assumed some activity; and the course of exchange became better, in proportion as its extremely low rate had caused foreign paper to disappear. There were many protests for non-payments; but they did not concern the good houses at Frankfort.

Literature.—Stuttgart, Oct. 24. The num-

ber of German works which appeared at the fair of Leipsick amounted to between 1,000 and 1,100 volumes, which, for the most part, were either compilations or insignificant books, or at least productions which presented nothing new. But there were also some very good works, which really enrich German literature.

Extraordinary Bone.—Carlsruhe, Sept. 13. A bone of an extraordinary size has recently been found on the borders of the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Philipshausen. Mr. D'Adelsheim, the grand huntsman, gave immediate notice of it to the grand duke; who ordered that the bone should be sent hither to be examined, and placed in his cabinet of natural history. His highness rewarded the fishermen who brought it, very liberally, in order to encourage them. It proved to be the thigh bone of some animal. When found, it weighed 75 pounds, Nuremberg weight: its length is three feet 8½ inches, Paris measure. The lower part by which it is fastened to the inward bone of the leg and the knee pan, is perfectly preserved; and is 11 inches 3 metres in diameter. A little higher, at a distance of about a foot, its circumference is 1 foot 8 inches; and at the upper part it is 1 foot 2 inches 3 metres. As it was broken, its length could not be estimated. It seems probable, that it belonged to one of those gigantic animals, described by Mr. Groghan in his voyage on the Ohio, sent to Mr. Franklin, May 1765.

SWEDEN.

Abjuration of Bernadotte.—On the 19th Oct. Bernadotte renounced the Catholic church, and embraced the Lutheran faith; on the 2d inst. he made his solemn entry into Stockholm; and on the 4th, he was adopted by his Swedish majesty, and assumed the name of Charles John, which he is in future to bear, instead of Jean Baptiste, his original christian name.

Expences of Royalty.—Stockholm, Nov. 13.—Under Gustavus the sum allotted to the support of the king and his household amounted to 500,000 rik dollars: it is now reduced to 250,000. The revenue fixed for the prince royal was 60,000 crowns: it is augmented to 66,000: which includes the support of the princess. The states have allowed 12,000 rik dollars for Prince Oscar.

INDIES WEST.

Destructive Hurricane and Earthquake.—A dreadful hurricane visited the whole island of St. Domingo (or Haity), and the island of Cuba, which lasted from the 23d to the 26th of September. In the port of the Havannah alone, 70 vessels were wrecked; of which 30 have totally perished.

The city of St. Jago de Cuba, was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, in the month of October last.

INDIES EAST.

COMPARATIVE FORCE MAINTAINED BY THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY, IN BOMBAY, IN
APRIL 1794, AND APRIL 1807.

The following documents exhibit the great increase of the Company's military force, in consequence of the encrease of territory, acquired within a few years past: the expenses annexed to the maintenance of an army in Europe are well known; but the additional cost of military defence, at so great a distance from the mother country can only be estimated by those who have a near view of the subject. This establishment implies also a proportionate number of attendants, with all their extravagances, commissaries, and clerks. The numbers of these, as our readers will observe, are by no means small.

For the additional charges of the Company, in all departments, and settlements in Asia, vide Lit. Pan. pp. 1199, Vol. VIII, and for the general accounts of the Company's stock, sales, &c. Vide p. 1503. of the same volume.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE COMPANY'S
MILITARY PAY ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT, April 30, 1794.

Europeans.

Commissioned officers, medical department, and civil servants in military employments.....	336
Non-commissioned officers, rank and file, including invalids and pensioners.....	2,937
Total.....	3,273

Natives.

Commissioned, non-commissioned, rank and file, including invalids, pensioners, supernumeraries, and the governor's peons.....	9,903
Artillery Lascars, firemen, pioneers, serangs, tindals, and such of each description as are on the invalid or pension lists.....	792
Camp followers of every description who receive pay, including writers, doctors, artificers, bullock and elephant drivers, washermen, watermen, sweepers, women and children on the pension list, &c. &c.....	1,933
Total.....	12,628
Grand Total.....	15,901

Elephants.....	4
Draft and pack bullocks.....	300
Buffaloes.....	48

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE COMPANY'S
MILITARY SERVICE ON THE BENGAL
ESTABLISHMENT, April 30, 1793.

Europeans.

Commissioned and warrant officers, including all the names on the list of the army	901
Non-commissioned officers, rank and file, including invalids and supernumeraries.....	4,544
Total.....	5,445

Natives.

Commissioned, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, including invalids and supernumeraries.....	29,690
Artillery Lascars, including Serangs and Tindals.....	2,111
Camp followers of all descriptions who receive pay, including artificers, sircars, and black doctors.....	8,579
Total.....	40,380
Grand Total.....	45,825

Horses, elephants, camels, and bullocks 4,396

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HONOURABLE
COMPANY'S MILITARY EMPLOY ON
THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT, APRIL
30, 1807.

Europeans.

Commissioned officers, medical department, chaplains and civil servants in military employments.....	775
Non-commissioned, rank and file, including invalids and pensioners.....	5,234
Total.....	6,009

Natives.

Commissioned, non-commissioned, rank and file, including invalids, pensioners, and the Honourable the Governor's Peons.....	21,280
Artillery and store Lascars, firemen, and all these descriptions on the invalids and pension list.....	1,736
Camp followers, including artificers, doctors, writers, puckallies, bullock drivers, washermen, sweepers, hallalcores women and children on the pension list.....	2,018
Total.....	25,034
Grand Total.....	31,043

Horses.....	126
Draft and pack bullocks.....	1,285
Buffaloes.....	132

Numerous Establishment for Pagoda Worship.—The Pagoda of Chillembron on the eastern coast, is among the most considerable establishments of its kind. The tank is about 600 fathoms square. The hall of the *thousand columns* is well worthy of attention. It really contains a thousand columns, dispersed in rows twelve feet distant from each other. The tallest are 24 feet high; the shorter are 15 feet. A late French traveller took the pains to measure this hall correctly: he says it is 704 fathoms in length; and 35 fathoms in breadth. The disposition of the columns is such, that the altar may be seen from all parts of the hall. This building is now the resort of pilgrims who visit the pagoda. The number of persons in the service of this pagoda, is enumerated by that traveller as being

Brahmins for the religious ceremonies	5,000
Pandarons, to dress the altars	300
Dancing girls	100
Musicians and writers	40

5,440

The author relates his examination of several devotees, who were entirely naked, rolling themselves on the earth, the whole circuit of the pagoda, beneath a burning sun, in discharge of vows made during sickness. One of them was lying naked on a bundle of thorns. "I closely watched," says he, "to detect, if possible some deception; but I saw to my great astonishment, that the patient suffered *bonâ fide*, either to satisfy his conscience in respect to past transgressions; or to insure a more glorious situation in the presence of Brahmah. The population of Chillembron to the amount of 30,000 is wholly in the employment of the Brahmins or the pilgrims which resort to the temple. Miracles in abundance are reported of this town and its pagoda.

HOLLAND.

Public Distress.

The accounts which have appeared in the English papers of the distress occasioned in this country, by Buonaparte's decrees for the prohibition of all commerce, and of the rigour with which those decrees are executed, fall very far short of the truth. No person can go even a mile out of town without being minutely searched, both on his leaving it, and on his return: if he should happen to meet an officer of the Customs (*Douanier*) in his walk, the same ceremony is repeated. The search for prohibited goods in the houses of individuals is carried on, if possible, in a more vexatious manner. The officers very frequently choose to make their search in the middle of the night; every individual in the house is forced to get up immediately, and every drawer, chest, closet, &c., must be opened. This

visit and examination may be repeated just as often as the officers please, and the slightest opposition is punished with the most unrelenting severity. Every appearance of trade is vanished; the merchants have shut up their counting-houses, and, of course, all the persons in their service have been dismissed without the possibility of obtaining any employment. But the most distressing part of this statement is that which relates to the hospitals and charitable institutions. Their chief, and, indeed, their only support, was the property they had in the funds; for, in the present wretched state of Holland, it is vain to look for the voluntary contributions. By Buonaparte's decree respecting the public funds, these institutions were at once deprived of all their resources; and of course the unhappy objects whom they supported have been left destitute. Upwards of 10,000 unfortunate beings have, in consequence of this measure, been turned out of hospitals and other charitable institutions, to perish and starve in the streets.

ITALY.

Destructive Floods.—Turin, 16th Sept.—

The reports received from every quarter of the department, of the extraordinary floods, occasioned by the great fall of rain which had been incessant, for five days, are truly distressing. The *Po* has risen upwards of a metre higher than ever it had risen in the spring. All the cranes and nets and drags were carried away. Great fears are entertained on account of the damage done to the bridges of Carignano and Sangone: that of the Stura received some damage in the abutments up the river; and some damage was done on the dykes. We are yet ignorant of the damage done to the mills, dykes, &c. situated on the border of the river which separate us from Italy. The couriers of Milan have been missing for four days.

Extraordinary inundation.—Verceil, 17th

Sept.—The neighbourhood of Verceil, and the greater part of the plain of the department of the Sevia, has been devastated by the fury of the torrens which took place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of this month. They were occasioned by the great fall of rain, which continued from the 12th to the 15th, and by the extraordinary thaw of the snow. The fall of water during the first 24 hours was terrible; and such as is experienced in the greatest storms only. During a term of 38 years this country has not suffered from an inundation so sudden, so general, and so disastrous. The rivers Cervo and Elvo, which traverse the department at the extremities, overflowed in such a manner, that they united their streams at a certain point, and carried with them, in their course, the houses, cattle, and standing crops; they discharged their loads of rage into the Sevia: this enor-

mous volume of water, which retained its whole force for nearly 36 hours, and this mass of matter which it carried along with it, had nearly destroyed the grand bridge of Sevia. Yet happily it ultimately withstood the whole by the solidity of its construction; although the water for a great length of time was more than six metres and a half above its ordinary level. The Sevia, unable to disgorge with sufficient rapidity the waters which precipitated themselves through the course of the great bridge, formed two streams, one to the left, towards the Italian territory,—the other to the right; this fell into the Cervetto, a stream in the neighbourhood of Vercell. This mass of water loaded with all sorts of herbage, newly mown from the meadows near the river, with trunks of trees, and all sorts of timber, broke down the piles and carried away in one mass the small bridge situated on that river, which is the entrance into Vercell on the Italian side, and which served as a communication between that city and the grand road from Paris to Milan: so that this communication was interrupted for some hours. All intercourse is stopped between Vercell and Beille which is in the same district; so that to this day we know but a part of the damage sustained by the different communes."

It is not merely with a design to record such instances of extensive devastation for immediate intelligence, that we give them a place in our pages: they may lead to a more extensive view of the *correspondency* of different parts of the atmospheric ocean, at [or nearly at] the same time, and of those causes which influence the storms and convulsions of the aerial fluid around our globe in succession, to great distances. We remember a storm which, originating over the Atlantic, acted with great force *eastward* on Great Britain, and extended its ravages to the Continent; while at the same time it acted with equal violence *westward* and destroyed various objects in America. The coincidence of dates, proved that its powers were collected and compressed for action *between* these extremes *eastward* and *westward*.

Something of the same *extensive* view of the subject appears to have been conceived by Lalande the French astronomer, who, in his History of Astronomy for 1806, observes, "There was this year a phenomenon which has given me an occasion of explaining the nature of hurricanes. On the fourth of July there was at Belfort one of those extraordinary hurricanes which are rare in Europe, which overthrow trees and unroof houses. The cause of these had hitherto appeared to me to lie almost beyond our knowledge; but my journey to Lyons furnished me with an idea which may perhaps be realized. M. Molet, a well-informed naturalist, and a pro-

fessor, found among his memorandums, mention of a thunder storm, as occurring on that day at Lyons. Passing on to Sens, I saw M. Sonlas; he told me that the wind had [on that day] changed from north to south. The journals informed me that at London there was on the same day a violent storm. Here then, we have a mass of electric clouds of 100 or 200 leagues in extent, the detonation of these produced an immense vacuum, which powerfully attracted the air to flow violently towards it, and to fill it, in order to restore the equilibrium. I had a confirmation of this on the eleventh of January 1806. Extraordinary thunder storms at Brest, at Rouen, at Chartres, at Ypres, produced tempests and hurricanes, which threw down various chimneys at Bordeaux, at Besançon, at Nancy, and at Dijon. Heavy storms of thunder are rare at that time of the year; but the wind continuing to blow from the south, had caused heat, the air was loaded with rain, the clouds were low and within that distance of the earth from which they could draw electric sparks, over a space of 60 to 100 leagues: there even were some sensation of earthquakes felt.

The hurricanes of the Mauritius and of the West-Indies, which are still more tremendous may be referred to still more extensive masses of stormy clouds: and to these may be added water spouts, and submarine eruptions."

That a portion of this theory is well founded, we have no inclination to doubt or deny: but that the effect of water-spouts, or submarine eruptions is with propriety called in on this occasion, we feel indisposed to admit. The greater heats acting between the tropics, the greater evaporation from all bodies and things, the greater masses of mountains attracting clouds, the greater spaces of water over which the clouds may pass, the greater rarefaction of every thing atmospherical, or connected with, or depending on the atmosphere, may sufficiently account for the rapidity and violence with which the air, as a fluid, rushes forward to fill up those sudden, and perhaps *more complete* vacuums, which result from the thunder storms, acting in those regions.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Naples, Sept. 24.—The recent eruption will make the year 1810 an epoch in the annals of Vesuvius, on account of the manner in which it began, and the disasters it has produced. It is considered as a very extraordinary circumstance that this eruption was not preceded by the usual indications: every convulsion of Vesuvius being previously announced by the drying up of the wells of Naples. This phenomenon did not take place on this occasion, and, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, Vesuvius began to emit flames on the night of the 10th of September. On the morning of

the 11th the flames became more intense, and the lava began to flow from the east and south-east sides of the mountain. Towards evening the conflagration increased, and about twilight two grand streams of fire were seen to flow down the ridge of the volcano: night produced no change in this state of things. On the morning of the 12th a hollow sound was heard, and continued to increase; the fire and smoke equally augmented in intensity, and towards evening the horizon was obscured. The breeze, usual in these parts, having blown from the south-east, dissipated the accumulated clouds. The mountain continued to vomit lava and a dense smoke, which even at a distance was strongly sulphureous; the hollow noise in the sides of the mountain continued to increase. Curious to witness as near as possible one of the most astonishing phenomena of nature, and forgetting the misfortune of Pliny, I set out from Naples, and at eight in the evening I reached Portici. From thence to the summit of the mountain the road is long and difficult. About half way there is a hermitage, which has long served for refuge and shelter to the traveller; a good hermit has there fixed his residence, and takes care to furnish for a moderate sum, refreshments, which to the fatigued traveller are worth their weight in gold. The environs of this hermitage produce the famous wine called *Lachryma Christi*. From the hermitage to the foot of the cave, there is a long quarter of a league of road, tolerably good; but in order from thence to reach the crater, it is necessary to climb a mountain of cinders, where at every step you sink up to the mid-leg. It took my companions, myself, and our guides, two hours to make this ascent; and it was already midnight when we reached the crater. The fire of the volcano served us for a torch; the noise had totally ceased for two hours; the flame had also considerably decreased: these circumstances augmented our security, and supplied us with the necessary confidence in traversing such dangerous ground. We approached as near as the heat would permit, and we set fire to the sticks of our guides in the lava, which slowly ran through the hollows of the crater. The surface of this inflamed matter nearly resembles metal in a state of fusion; but as it flows it carries a kind of scum, which hardens as it cools, and then forms masses of scoria, which dash against each other, and roll all on fire, with noise, to the foot of the mountain. Strong fumes of sulphuric acid gas rise in abundance from these scoria, and by their caustic and penetrating qualities render respiration difficult. We seemed to be pretty secure in this situation, and were far from thinking of retiring, when a frightful explosion, which launched into the air fragments of burning

rocks to the distance of more than 100 toises, reminded us of the danger to which we were exposed. None of us hesitated a moment in embracing a retreat, and in five minutes we cleared in our descent a space of ground which we had taken two hours to climb. We had not reached the hermitage before a noise more frightful than ever was heard; and the Volcano, in all its fury, began to launch a mass equal to some thousand cart-loads of stones, and fragments of burning rocks, with a projectile force which it would be difficult to calculate. As the projection was vertical, almost the whole of this burning mass fell back again into the mouth of the volcano, which vomited it forth anew to receive it again, with the exception of some fragments which flew off, to fall at a distance, and alarm the inquisitive spectator, who avoided them; as, on public fêtes, we avoid the rocket-stick, in our fireworks. The 13th commenced with nearly the same appearances as those of the preceding day. The volcano was tranquil, and the lava ran slowly in the channels which it had formed during the night; but at four in the afternoon, a frightful and continued noise, accompanied with frequent explosions, announced a new eruption; the shocks of the volcano were so violent, that at Fort de L'Œuf, built upon a rock, where I then was, at the distance of near four leagues, I felt oscillations similar to those produced by an earthquake. About 5 o'clock the eruption commenced, and continued during greater part of the night. This time the burning matter flowed down all the sides of the mountain, with a force hitherto unprecedented; all Vesuvius was on fire, and the lava has caused very great losses; houses and whole estates have been overwhelmed, and at this day families in tears and reduced to despair, search in vain for the inheritance of their ancestors, buried under the destroying lava. At 10 at night, the hermitage was no longer accessible; a river of fire had obstructed the road. The districts situated on the south-east quarter of the mountain had still more to suffer. Mount Vesuvius was no longer any thing but one vast flame, and the seaman at a great distance might contemplate, at his leisure, this terrific illumination of nature.

Serious Opera.—Rome. The Consulta has granted, this year, as it did the last, the sum of 30,000 francs (say £1,200), towards the support of those who may undertake to hazard the establishment of a serious opera for the ensuing season.

Cotton cultivated.—Rome, Oct. 20.—The governor of this city in expectation of many applications for the premiums allotted to cultivators of cotton, orders that all cotton gathered in the states of Rome, enter the city by the port San Paul, St. Laurent, Del Po-

polo, and of the Light Horse, and be accompanied by a certificate of the mayor of the place, of the proprietor who grew it, who is to describe the quantity of land sown, the quantity of seed employed, and the quantity gathered.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Extraordinary commencement of a Meteor.

*Waly (on the Meuse).—*Sept. 22. On the 19th. of this month, between the hours of five and six in the evening, a luminous meteor appeared to the south, and about the distance of a quarter of a league from the small commune of Brezeau; persons who attentively examined it, assert that it was *nearly a quarter of an hour in collecting*, floating over the place where it was first seen, and that when all its parts had united, it appeared all at once as a very considerable globe of fire, taking a northerly direction; it spread terror amongst the inhabitants of the village, who believed the houses would be burnt, and they themselves perish. This globe was accompanied by a frightful noise, which was heard at the distance of more than a league and a half, and sometimes resembled the rolling of a rapid chariot; at others, the noise of rain very violently driven by the wind. It was followed by a very thick fog, and carried up from the ground every thing it met in its passage. In crossing a river it absorbed water, which soon afterwards fell in rain. It wandered for some time near the village. One thing certain is, that the roof of a house was thrown down, which is the only trace it has left. It was accompanied and followed by an abundant rain, much lightning, and loud claps of thunder. Continuing in the same direction, it suddenly turned into a column of fire, which, with the fog, rose towards the heavens. This made many persons believe the fog was smoke. It remained about a quarter of an hour in this state, a quarter of a league to the north of the village, and at a short distance from the forest of Beaulieu. This column now sunk a little, and at last it suddenly disappeared, leaving a thick fog which had no smell. This phenomenon lasted three quarters of an hour, and travelled over the space of half a league. Compare *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 1223.

NORWAY.

Earthquake.—Letters from Copenhagen dated Nov. 16, mention that at Gusdal in Norway, and in its neighbourhood, an earthquake was felt on the 8th of Oct. in the afternoon: the shock lasted from *ten to fifteen minutes*, it however did no mischief.

Horse-flesh eaten.—In Norway, horse-flesh now forms a common article of food. Since the year 1808 there have been killed at Christiana 400 horses, for the internal consumption of that town.

RUSSIA.

Siberia instead of Cayenne.—Since Buonaparte has lost the opportunity of sending those who were disagreeable to him by the Cayenne diligence to that transatlantic settlement, he has obtained permission of Alexander to forward them to Siberia. It is affirmed that in the course of fifteen months, *more than sixty* French reformers have crossed the province of Livonia on their forced travels for improvement towards Kamtschatka.

SPAIN.

Monument to George III. and the British Nation.—The Cortes, in their sitting of the 19th November, have decreed the erection of a superb national monument, in honour of his Britannic Majesty, George III. as appears by the following document.—Decree. “The Cortes General and extraordinary, actuated by the most lively and sincere gratitude towards his Most Sacred Majesty George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the general interest he has displayed, and for the most important assistance he has afforded to the Spanish nation, in liberally supplying her with arms, money, troops, ships, and stores, from the first moment in which the provinces raised the loud acclaim of independence and fidelity to their legitimate Sovereign King Ferdinand VIIth, insidiously ensnared, captured, and insulted by the unprincipled Usurper of the throne of France, Napoleon Bonaparte:—hereby decree, that a public monument shall be erected to his Majesty George the Third, in testimony of the national gratitude of Spain, not only to an august, generous Sovereign, but to the unconquerable English nation for the ardour and patriotism which she has evinced in the glorious cause of Spain. The Cortes at the same time declare, that the Spanish nation will not lay down her arms until she has secured her independence, the absolute integrity of the Spanish Monarchy in both worlds, and recovered it for her lawful Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. acting always with the concurrence, and in the most perfect harmony, with the King of Great Britain, in pursuance of the strict amity, and the perfect and indissoluble alliance, solemnly stipulated in the treaty of the 14th of January, 1809. The Council of Regency will take care to make known to his Majesty, respecting the most solemn and appropriate manner in which the same can be executed, and will also submit to the Cortes the plan which it thinks will be the best for carrying such national intention into effect. The Council conceives it proper, in the first instance, with a view to the attainment of the desired object, that this Decree shall be printed, and publicly circulated.

(Signed) “*LUIS DEL MONTE, President.*

“*MANUEL LIEKAN, Secretary.*

“*Royal Isle of Leon, Nov. 19, 1810.*”

QUEEN OF FRANCE'S DEATH AND INTERMENT.

The circumstance of the Death and Funeral in England of a Foreign Queen—of France, especially—is so uncommon, and we believe singular, that we have been induced to record the Service and Ceremony at full Length. Our Readers may depend on its correctness, it being communicated by the first French Authority in this Country.

Her Majesty Marie-Josephine Louise, a Princess of the Illustrious House of Savoy and wife of His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII, King of France and Navarre (a sister of the reigning King of Sardinia, and descendant in a direct line from James I. of England), deceased Nov. 13, at Hartwell-house, in the county of Bucks, aged 57 years. Her funeral was performed at London Nov. 26, with as much pomp as circumstances permitted.

The body was brought from Hartwell to London in the night of Nov. 25, 26, in a hearse with six horses. It was followed by two coaches, in which were M. le Duc de Havré, bearing the crown, Madame la Comtesse de Narbonne, lady of the palace, and others of the household of the late Queen. A catafalque was erected in the catholic chapel in King-street, Portman-square, in which the body was deposited. The French ecclesiastics belonging to this chapel, with certain gardes du corps, kept watch the whole night, near the coffin, and recited the prayers for the dead. The chapel was lighted by a great number of flambeaux, and was hung with black, covered with escutcheons of the arms of France and Savoy. Tickets had been distributed by the Duc de Grammont, captain of the King's guards, and by the Comte de Nantouillet, master of the ceremonies, in sufficient numbers to allow the greatest possible proportion of loyal Frenchmen to pay the last piece of respect to their late Queen.

Monday 26. Divine service began at 9 o'clock in the morning, by the usual prayers in the burial of the dead. The Abbé Sinetti, the Abbé Coulon, and the Abbé du Chatellier, all three ancient grand vicars officiating. During the prayers, those who were to assist in the ceremonies being arrived, and having taken their places, in the most respectful silence, under the direction of the Comte de Nantouillet, master of the ceremonies, of the Vicomte d'Agout, major, and of M. Durepaire, officer of the gardes-du-corps. The coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel: it was covered with a pall of crimson velvet, on which was the escutcheon of France and Savoy; also an inscription containing the names, titles, and age of her Majesty. The crown of France was placed on the higher part of the pall: 40 flambeaux, placed on the steps of the catafalque, were burning during the whole service; near the head of the coffin, was the Duc de Havré, in the office of chevalier of honour of the Queen, bearing the crown: at the feet, in front of the altar, was the Comte de la Châtre, in his quality of commissioner of the King of France; and near him, to the left, the Comte de Nantouillet, as

master of the ceremonies. To the right, on an elevation were MONSIEUR, Mgr. the Duc d'Angoulême, Mgr. the Duc de Berry, Mgr. the Prince de Condé, and Mgr. the Duc de Bourbon, and below them their respective officers; with whom was associated M. de Broval, an officer of the Duc d'Orléans, who was absent.

To the left of the coffin, and in front of the French princes, was another elevation, prepared for the ambassadors and foreign ministers, on which were the Duc d'Albuquerque, Admiral Apodaca, and Don Pedro Cevallos, ambassadors from Spain; the Chevalier de Souza, ambassador from the Prince Regent of Portugal; Comte de Front, minister from Sardinia; and the Prince of Castelcicala, minister from his Sicilian Majesty. Below these were the French chevaliers, grand dignitaries of the royal orders, decorated with their proper ribbonds. At the four corners of the coffin stood ten ancient gardes du corps. The rest of the chapel was filled with French and English gentlemen, and a great number of ladies.

The mass for the dead was performed: by the Bishop of Angoulême. On a seat to the right of the altar were the Bishops of Montpellier, of Uzès, of Sisteron, of Tarbes, of Rhodes, of Nantes, of Digne, of Aire, and of Blois. At the right of these prelates was Dr. Poynter, coadjutor to Mgr. Douglas, Catholic Bishop of London. The ceremony being concluded, the corpse of the Queen was placed in a hearse, for the purpose of being conveyed to Westminster Abbey.

Order of the Procession to Westminster Abbey.

Twelve men on horseback.

Six mourning coaches, each drawn by six horses.

In the first coach: Ladies supporting the pall. Madame la Duchesse de Coigny, Madame la Duchesse de Pienne, Madame la Comtesse de Mesnard, Madame la Comtesse de Montsoreau.

In the second coach: Attendants on the Queen. M. le Duc d'Havré et de Croy, Madame la Comtesse de Narbonne, M. le Vicomte d'Agout, M. le Chevalier de Rivière.

An Esquire (M. Gonne) carrying the crown.

A hearse, containing the coffin.

Third coach: MONSIEUR, M. le Comte de la Châtre, as commissioner to his Majesty; M. le Comte de Puysegur, as captain of the guards to Monsieur.

Fourth coach: LL. AA. RR. Mgr. Duc d'Angoulême, Mgr. Duc de Berry; M. le Comte Etienne de Damas, M. le Comte Auguste de la Ferrière.

Fifth coach: LL. AA. SS. Mgr. le Prince de Condé, Mgr. le Duc de Bourbon; M. le Vidame de Vassé, M. le Comte de Rully.

Sixth coach: Attendants of the King. M. le Comte de Blacas, M. le Comte de Nantouillet.

Nine mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses.

1st coach: Household of Monsieur. M. le Comte François d'Escars, M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin de la Chazze, M. le Marquis le Tourneur.

2d coach: Household of their Royal Highnesses. M. le Comte de Damas-Crux, M. le Comte de Montsoreau, M. le Vicomte de Gouvello.

3d coach : Household of the Princes. M. le Chevalier de Conty, M. le Comte de Grimaldi, M. de Broval, M. de Quesnay.

4th coach : M. le Duc de Coigny, M. le Duc de Castries, M. le Comte de Vaudreuil, M. le Comte de Béhague.

5th coach : M. le Comte de Viomesnil, M. le Marquis de Bouzols, M. le Marquis de Rivière, M. le Comte de Vaugiraud.

6th coach : M. le Comte du Bourblanc, advocate-general to the parliament of Bretagne, M. le Président Bernard, M. le Marquis de la Bourdonnaye de Blossac, M. de Nogent, M. d'Outremont.

7th coach : M. le Colonel et Comte de Périgord, M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Commandeur de Bataillat, M. le Capitaine de Fontanes, M. le Baron du Blaisel.

8th coach : Physicians, surgeons, &c. viz. M. Collignon, le Père Elisée, and Dr. Loustau.

9th coach : Madame Perronet, and Madame Préaul.

Twelve officers of cavalry, gardes du corps, knights of the royal and military order of St. Louis, following the corpse on foot, commanded by the Chevalier Durepaire, an officer of distinguished bravery, whose generous devotion to the interests of his august sovereigns has already been recorded by history. Among these faithful servants, was also M. de Maldan, one of the three guards who were chosen to accompany Louis XVI. in his flight from the Thuilleries.

The esquire who carried the crown was an ancient and faithful servant of the Queen, who had not quitted her for an instant during twenty years, and whom her Majesty honoured with unlimited confidence. He was bareheaded.

The gardes du corps were : De Maldan, Des Rotours, Du Verger, De la Fere, De Luquerque, De Sarre, De S. Laurent, De Sony, Castagnet, Aurique.

The coaches of the ambassadors followed those of the mourners ; and preceded that of the late Queen.

The coaches of ceremony of all the English Princes of the Blood followed : viz. that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, drawn by six bay horses, three footmen behind, six pages at the head of the horses ; that of H. R. H. the Duke of York ; that of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence ; that of H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland ; that of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent ; that of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex ; that of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. Each coach was drawn by six horses ; and all the servants were in their state liveries.

The other coaches were those of the Marquis of Buckingham, with six horses, the servants in their dress liveries ; those of Lady Mary Grenville, of the Countess Dowager of Jersey, of the Countess of Perceval, of Lady Rodney (widow of the Admiral), of Governor Elliot, of Mr. Cochran Johnstone, of Mr. Fawkenor, secretary of the privy council, of Mr. Brooks, of the alien office ; and of many other gentlemen who attended the procession.

The funeral passed by Baker-street, Portman-square, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, South Audley-street, Carzon-street, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Charing-cross,

Whitehall, Parliament-street, and arrived at the Abbey, at the great door of which the corpse was presented by the Commissioner of the King of France, and received by the Dean of Westminster, at the head of his whole chapter. The coffin was carried by the gardes du corps into Henry VIIIth's chapel, where, after a *requiem* (the proper Psalms) sung by the choir, accompanied by the full organ, it was deposited with the usual ceremonies in a vault constructed on purpose, by the side of that in which the Duc de Montpensier is laid.

The avenues to the Abbey were kept by two battalions of volunteers. A considerable body of police officers and constables were on duty near the entrance of the chapel, to prevent the curiosity of the spectators from interrupting the solemnity of the service.

An immense concourse of people assembled to view the passage of the funeral, notwithstanding the day had been extremely rainy. But it cleared up during the whole of the time the funeral was on its way.

This religious and pious service, the last duty rendered by two loyal nations to the remains of an illustrious princess, were conducted throughout with an order and regularity, which are highly honourable to those who had the direction and execution of the whole.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

NEW INSTITUTION.

Summary of the Plan of the National Institution, for improving the Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and the Arts connected therewith ; for promoting the general Interests of its Commerce, both Foreign and Domestic ; and for aiding the Prosperity of every Class of its Manufacturers ; as established at the Pantheon, London, in the Year of the Jubilee, being the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, A. D. 1810.

ONE of the objects to which this Plan will be directed is —The Manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ! of which every branch furnished by mechanical power, manual labour, or human ingenuity will be included. No article that Manufacture, or the Arts connected with it can produce, will be omitted. Not only the fabricated materials will be distinctly exhibited, but their various applications illustrated in their different gradations, from a state of ordinary use, to the highest degree of tasteful and splendid decoration.

All that Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Coventry, Norwich, Glasgow, as well as the Sister Kingdom, and all other manufacturing places supply.

The Grand Saloon, for this exhibition, is 125 feet long, 84 feet wide, and 54 feet high.

Examples of the rarest foreign productions will be procured, and liberal premiums adjudged to the best imitators of them.

THE EXHIBITION,
To open if possible early in the Spring 1811, in
the Grand Saloon,

will present a display of every Species of Manufacture of the United Kingdom, as well as specimens of the Materials of which they are composed, including Ores, Minerals, Fossils, Spars, Marbles, &c.—Models and Machinery of various descriptions—Manufacturing Implements—Mechanical, Mathematical, Astronomical, Optical, Wind and other Musical Instruments.—The several descriptions of manufactured Goods, including those of Silk, Cotton, Hemp, Flax, and Wool—Specimens of Papers, Carpeting, and Floor-Cloth—and in the several departments of polished Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, &c. The many varieties of Japaned Goods; Specimens of Decorative and Ornamental Compositions; of Book-binding; and of the whole range of recent improvements on Glass, as well as Porcelain, China and Earthen Wares.—Portfolios containing the productions of the several Weaving Manufactories in England, Scotland, and Ireland; Specimens of Ingenuity in the numerous Arts connected with Manufactures of the United Kingdom, or with any of the arrangements, establishments, or means of promoting or improving them; including the Designs of Surveyors, Architects, Engineers, Drawing and Writing Masters, Herald and other Painters, &c. &c. &c. and every production of the Loom, whether of Wool, Cotton, Silk, or any other materials.

Ingenious persons whose circumstances disable them from becoming Subscribers, will not on that account be denied an opportunity of exhibiting their works to the greatest possible advantage for their benefit.

Purchasers to deposit at least twenty-five per cent. at the time of agreeing, which will be forfeited if they neglect to send for the article, and pay the remainder at the period that shall be settled at the time of the purchase.

Mercantile Information.—A Register of every Manufacturer in the United Kingdom will be kept, whereby such of them as become Subscribers to the Institution, will open new means of promoting their interests in a variety of ways, and to a great extent. They will have access to the names and places of residence, of every distinct Merchant and Trader in the Kingdom, with information of the articles they are most accustomed to deal in.

Corresponding and General Agency Department.—The National Institution will have an Agent of respectability, not only in every City and Town of any consequence throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in every remote part of the British Empire, and in every one of its distant Dependencies and Settlements, as well as in every part of the Globe, where it be practicable; so that at all times such information as individuals, or commerce may call for, will be accessible to the Conductors of the National Institution.

Pantheon Commercial Chamber.—A spacious Chamber is exclusively appropriated to the resort and accommodation of Subscribers of the Fifth Class. The Daily and Country Papers are taken in and filed for their accommodation. Pens, Ink, and Paper provided; Coffee, Tea, Soups,

and other refreshments. A constant communication is kept up during the hours of business, with the Royal Exchange, and the great Public Offices, whereby news of importance is posted up as soon as it transpires, and material fluctuations in the price of Stocks, made known as they occur.

Benevolent Fund.—From one-fourth part of the total amount of Annual Subscriptions, a deduction will be made of one-fourth part of the expenses of establishing and carrying on the concern; and the entire remainder of the said fourth part of the annual subscriptions, will be given to constitute a Fund for the benefit and relief of such Master Manufacturers, Artizans, and Mechanics of good moral conduct through life, as shall have been reduced to distress by unavoidable misfortunes and losses in trade.

Association of Patrons.—For the accommodation of such Patrons of the Institution as may be pleased to bestow upon this great National undertaking, the more important aid of their personal countenance, a Spacious Chamber of Association is prepared and fitted up for their exclusive reception and resort at all times: it will be provided with a copious supply of Books of Reference, an extensive assortment of such publications, both Foreign and Domestic, as treat on the Manufacturing, Mercantile, and Commercial Interests, or on any of the Arts connected therewith; together with all Foreign Gazettes and Newspapers that can be procured from every quarter of the globe; all the most approved London Papers, and one, at least, from every City and Town in the United Kingdom, where a Newspaper is printed.

Terms of Subscription, &c.—First Class: Manufacturers for depositing Models, &c. Three Guineas a year.—Second Class: Correspondence, Two Guineas a year.—Third Class: For opening a Correspondence by Letter, One Guinea per Annum.—Fourth Class: Annual Ticket of Admission, One Guinea.—Fifth Class: Pantheon Commercial Chamber, Three Guineas a year.—Sixth Class: Association of Patrons, Six Guineas a year.—Seventh Class: Early Communication of Important Events; Five Shillings a year in addition to any other of the foregoing Subscriptions; Non-subscribers, One Guinea.—Eighth Class: For a participation in all the privileges of the Institution, exclusive of the Sixth Class, Eight Guineas a year.

Admission to the Exhibition for Non-subscribers One Shilling each Person.

Potatoes, new Species.—From the very extraordinary produce of one potatoe planted *whole*, it is evident that the cultivation of that useful root in this country is merely in its infancy. In the latter end of June last, a gentleman, residing in Sloane Square, planted in his garden a new species of potatoe, which he brought last spring from the Alleghany mountains of North America; and by a peculiar mode of cultivation, there grew from the original parent upwards of one hundred stems, each measuring in length about six feet six inches. Some days ago these stems were dug, when the produce weighed 23lb. whereas the seed potatoe did not weigh quite two ounces. Each of the potatoes on an average measured six inches in length and the same in circumference. It is of a red color, and is remarkably dry and mealy.

Report from the Committee of College to the Court of Directors on the Fifth Annual Examination of the Students at the East-India College, December, 1810.

The Committee beg leave to inform the Court, that, conformably to the notice given by the Chairman on the 25th ultimo, the Committee, accompanied by several Members of the Court of Directors, repaired to the East-India College, for the purpose of attending the result of the fifth annual examination, which took place on the 20th instant, pursuant to the 17th Clause of the Regulations for the government of the College; and to distribute the different prizes, which had been awarded by the College Council to the most meritorious and deserving Students in the present term.

Upon the arrival of the Committee at the College, they were received by the College Council and Masters, and conducted by them to the Examination Room, where the Students having been previously assembled, and the usual forms observed,

The business of the day began, by Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch reading an essay "On the discovery of the Passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and the consequences resulting therefrom." In this task Mr. Wynch acquitted himself in a manner that reflected the highest credit on his proficiency in historical knowledge, and added to the fame which he had acquired at a former examination by his essay on "Patriotism."

Several of the Students then exhibited proofs of their attainments in oriental learning, by reading and construing various passages from different authors, in the Persian, Hindustanee, Sanscrit and Bengalee languages.

The several lists annexed to this report were then laid before the Committee, viz.

1st. A list of Students who have gained prizes, and "who have otherwise distinguished themselves at the examination, holden at the East-India College, December 1810."

2d. A list, prepared by the College Council, conformably to the regulations, and according to the merits of the several Students in the departments of Theology, Oriental learning, Classical ditto, Mathematics and natural philosophy, History, law, and political economy.

3d. A list of Students containing their proficiency in the French Language.

4th. A list of Students who have distinguished themselves in Oriental writing, specimens of which were laid before the Committee, and now accompany this report, for the Court's inspection.

Specimens of Drawing, by several of the Students, were exhibited, and received the Committee's commendations.

The Committee cannot here avoid stating to the Court, the gratification which they experienced from the highly creditable state of the examination, reflecting no less honour upon the Students, than upon their respective Teachers; nor can the Committee omit mentioning a circumstance which, not only in justice to the parties, should be communicated, but as affording also very pleasing information to the Court, that the general character of the College, this term, for regular, orderly, and good conduct, has not

been at any time exceeded since the institution of the College.

The Chairman then presented the following prizes to the undermentioned Students, to whom the same had been awarded, viz.

To Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch, student of the 4th term, The first Prize for composition, viz. *A Certificate of Superior Merit*, (having obtained the gold medal the year before.) He was also highly distinguished in other departments.

To Henry Chastenay, 4th term, The first Prize for Classics, a *gold medal*, a ditto for Mathematics, a ditto for Sanscrit, and a prize of books for French; he was also highly distinguished in other departments.

To William Hudleston, 4th term, The first Prize for Political Economy and History, a *gold medal*; the third prize of books for Composition; and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Harry Rooke, 4th term, The first Prize for Law, a *gold medal*.

To John M'Pherson M'Leod, 3d term, The second Prize, for Composition, a *gold medal*; Prizes of books for Mathematics, Hindustanee, Persian, Law, and for Political Economy and History; he was also highly distinguished in other departments.

To Alexander Dick Lindsay, 3d term, The first Prize for Persian, a *gold medal*.

To Robert Stuart, 6th term, The first Prize for Theology, a *gold medal*, and also a Prize of books for Classics.

Books were presented to the undermentioned, viz.

To Charles Chicheley Hyde, 5th term, Prize for Mathematics.

To George Richardson, 4th term, Prize for Bengalee, and with credit in other departments.

To Richard Clive, 4th term, Prizes for Persian, Hindustanee, and for Persian writing.

To Charles Norris, 3d term, Prizes for Classics and Hindustanee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Richard Carr Glyn, 3d term, Prize for Bengalee, and with credit in other departments.

To Henry William Hobhouse, 3d term, Prize for Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Henry Blundell, 2d term, Prize for Persian.

To Henry Minchin Pigou, 2d term, Prizes for Classics, History, and French.

To Alexander Fraser, 2d term, Prize for Mathematics.

To Benjamin Guy Babington, 2d term, Prize for Law, and with credit in other departments.

To John Edward Wilkinson, 2d term, Prize for Theology, and with credit in other departments.

John Vincent Briscoe, 2d term, or Prize Bengalee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Henry Millett, 1st term, Prize for Mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

To John Master, 1st term, Prize for Bengalee.

To Edmund Molony, 1st term, Prize for Classics.

To William Lance, 5th term, Prize for French.

To George Jenkin Waters, 5th term, The 1st Prize for Drawing, and

To John Walter Lewis, 5th term, The 2d for Do.

The names of the following students, who were "highly distinguished" in the different departments, though they did not obtain Prizes, were read, viz.

John Vaughan, Henry Swetenham, John Bax, William Smith, James Allan Dalzell, Abercrombie Dick: as were the names of the following students, who, though they did not obtain the rank of "*highly distinguished*," passed the examination "*with credit*."

George Jenkin Waters, John Walter Lewis, Shadwell Morley Boulderson, Edward John Harrington, Thomas George Gardiner, Robert Parry Nisbet, William Henry Valpy, Ralph John Tayler, John Hadley D'Oyly, Edward Bouchier Wrey, Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Charles Harding, Charles Matthew Whish, James Taylor, Jonathan Chapman, John Hutt.

After the prizes had been distributed;

The Chairman addressed the Students, in terms of great commendation at the favourable result of the examination, expressed the gratification the Committee had experienced, and which the Court of Directors would also feel, on being made acquainted with the occurrences of that day; he particularly adverted to the pleasure he had in again presenting prizes to several of those who had last year obtained similar marks of approbation for meritorious conduct; invited the juniors to emulate this praise-worthy example in their seniors, and after complimenting the Tutors, under whose auspices so considerable a display of talent, exertion and ability had been made, concluded by exhorting the Students to persevere in the same steady course, and application to their studies, as could not fail to produce all the advantages and benefits expected to be derived from the institution of the East-India College.

Accommodation to Commerce.—A warrant has been issued by the Lords of the Treasury, for permitting all goods warehoused under the general warehousing act, to remain warehoused without payment of duty, until the 1st of June, 1811, on fresh bonds being given by the parties who take the benefit of their Lordship's indulgence, at the expiration of the periods for which their respective goods were originally purchased, and for which bonds have already been given.

Gross Fraud, and Sabbath-Breaking punished.—The Lord Mayor fined a newspaper-carrier for vending on a Sunday, the second edition of one of the Sunday newspapers; the Lord Mayor in convicting the party offending, expressed his determination to take every means in his power to put an end to the custom of hawking papers about the streets on the Sunday. His Lordship observed further, that it was evident in this as in former cases, that no news whatever had arrived, and that the publication of the paper itself was therefore a gross fraud upon the public.

Robbery of St. Paul's Cathedral.—On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, Dec. 23, St. Paul's Cathedral was robbed of the whole of the church service of plate, of considerable value. The difficulties, with ingenuity required to get at the property, prove the villains to have been complete masters of their profession.—The plate carried off consists of a large waiter of singular workmanship, weighing 128 ounces; the back of a large bible and prayer-book (silver); 200 ounces; two silver salvers, nearly 200 ounces; other waiters, and two large silver candlesticks, 330 ounces; two other candlesticks, 200 ounces; four flaggons, 400 ounces; two chalices, &c. 112 ounces; two smaller ditto, 30 ounces. These articles, or most of them, were used on Friday last at a private ordination by the Bishop of Lincoln; and after they were done with, they were locked up in the plate-room, immediately over the vestry, in iron chests, which had on them padlocks as well as other locks. There were two doors to the room, an inner and outer one; the former was entirely iron, the other plated, and of uncommon strength. To these principal doors there are several passages leading, all of which have doors always locked, through which persons must pass before they reach the plate rooms, and it is only known to few persons to what apartment they lead. All these doors remained locked, and it was not until Sunday morning, when the plate was wanted for the church service, that the robbery was discovered. The person who had the plate under his care, opened the passage-doors with the keys belonging to them, as usual, but the lock of the main door he could not open until he had procured the master-key. He there found the chests containing the plate had been broken open with an iron crow, or some such instrument, after having opened the padlock in the usual way. Notice was immediately given to the magistrates at Bow-street, and the other offices.

It is the opinion of the police-officers, that the robbery of St. Paul's church is what is called, in the slang language, a *put-up robbery*, or that the quantity and value of the plate, the place where it was kept, and the way to get at it, were all previously well-known, and the crime committed by persons perfectly acquainted with the place. The weight of the plate was 1760 ounces. It had very lately been fresh double gilt, which gave it the appearance of gold. The robbers must have passed nine doors or gates before they could get at the property. The master-key was kept in a closet where one of the Vergers usually placed his silver staff; but that was not stolen, although it is supposed the key was used to effect the robbery. An attempt to steal the plate from the above cathedral was made twenty-seven years since.

The robbers then got as far as a closet where the keys were kept; but whether they were prevented from proceeding by being alarmed, or by their light going out, was never ascertained.

Swedish War.—Orders have been sent to the out-ports to bring in and detain Swedish ships. Several have been already brought in.

French Prisoners.—So great has been the desperation produced among the French prisoners by the failure of the negotiation for a cartel, that lately three of them jumped overboard, from the *Bienfaisant* and *Hector* prison ships at Plymouth, and were drowned. One of them was an Officer.

Evasion of the Local Militia Act, removed.—The magistrates throughout the west are discharging all constables under thirty years of age, according to the Local Militia Act, as several have been nominated by stewards of manors for the purpose of avoiding the military laws.

Gold for Exportation seized.—The tide-surveyor at Harwich seized a few days since, on board a vessel at that port, 22 bars of gold, weighing 2,870 ounces. He found the gold concealed between the timbers of the vessel, under about 30 tons of shingle ballast.

Remarkably quick Voyages.—The President frigate arrived from Malta, after a passage of 25 days, with Lucien Buonaparte and suite. It is said that the passage out of this frigate to Malta was performed in the astonishingly short space of time, of only thirteen days!

Storm, and hurricane.—The provincial papers of the last three or four days announce much mischief done by tornadoes in the south-eastern parts of the kingdom. The capital has experienced a similar visitation. About three o'clock on Tuesday morning it blew a most perfect hurricane, and about four o'clock in the afternoon was experienced a most tremendous storm. The metropolis became suddenly wrapt in a black cloud, which burst upon it in a dreadful shower of hail, accompanied with a most furious wind. Fortunately, however, it was as short as it was violent, not having lasted above 15 minutes.

Questionable Birth.—On the voyage of the Hindostan, Captain Pasco, from New South Wales, Mrs. Pasco was delivered of a son, near Isle Garude, off the coast of Patagonia; but from the ship having proceeded round the world easterly, a curious enigma arises respecting the time of the birth: at the place it happened, it was a quarter before eight in the morning of Thursday, July the 5th; but at Greenwich, it was half past ten in the morning of Wednesday, July the 4th.

Query? To what parish does this child belong? What register of his birth, will be good in law? What should the name be, of a person born under such a singular circumstance?

Eminent services by a Newfoundland dog.—A Newfoundland dog was, on Thursday last, brought to the hammer in the neighbourhood of Wapping, among other effects of a naval officer, and knocked down for eighteen guineas! A competition was excited among the bidders, by the auctioneer stating that the animal had, at different times, saved three persons from being drowned.

Wild Beasts escaped; and destructive.—A few weeks ago, a wolf and a racoon, belonging to an itinerant showman of the name of Perkins, who was on his way from Stamford to Leicester, broke out of his caravan at Empingham in Rutlandshire, where he had put up for the night. It is supposed they escaped through a door that was not properly secured. The racoon has not yet been heard of, but the wolf has been seen in Burly Wood. He is still at large, and has baffled all the efforts which have been made to take him. In addition to a great number of sheep that have been destroyed by this ferocious animal, a fine filly foal was found, a few days since, so torn and lacerated as to preclude all possibility of her recovery.

Caution to Anglers.—A gentleman, named Buchanan, was lately choked at Jamaica by a small living fish, which he attempted to hold in his teeth while he was fishing.

Caution to Writers, and Youth in general.—A young gentleman, of the name of Unwin, a clerk in the London Assurance Office, died last week of a mortification, produced by a very small puncture in one of his fingers, received from the point of a penknife, which he imprudently caught at when dropping from him at his desk.

Falls of Dover Cliff.—A melancholy accident has happened at Dover. An immense quantity of the cliff adjoining the Castle, leading to the Moats Bulwark, fell with a dreadful crash into the Ordnance timber-yard underneath, in which was situated the house of Mr. Poole, the foreman of the carpenters, which was entirely destroyed, and his wife, five children, and niece, buried in the ruins, as were two horses in a stable close by. A vast number of soldiers were employed the whole day in clearing the rubbish away, and the mutilated remains of the wife and children were, after a considerable lapse of time, found; the body of the niece at five o'clock p. m. had not then been discovered, and was supposed to be buried at the depth of twenty feet under ground. Mr. Poole, at the time the cliff fell, had just arisen to see to the

workmen, and had only just passed the threshold of his door, when he was buried breast deep, and though he survives, is very much bruised. The cliff, which was hitherto considered as one hard rock, is supposed to have cracked and given way, in consequence of the late heavy rains. There is, it is supposed, upwards of two thousand cart-loads of chalk. The horses in the stable were not hurt, through a rafter of great strength having sustained the weight of the chalk.—Several falls of a like nature, though not so destructive have taken place since: the town is greatly alarmed, as none can foresee the termination of the accident.

Land Water-Spout.—About half-past three o'clock in the afternoon a few days ago, the village of Seddlescomb was alarmed by the appearance of a phenomenon rarely observed on land, but well known at sea by the denomination of a water-spout. A cloud was observed to ascend with rapid whirls to a considerable height, and there burst, with a tremendous but peculiarly sounding crash, totally dissimilar from the usual noise of thunder. The explosion was followed by the fall of several pieces of earth, a heavy shower of hail, and all the awful scenery of a storm.

Accommodation to Trade.—The British distillers have agreed to a proposal made by Ministers, that they shall continue to use sugar only in the distillation after the 31st, on condition that it is proposed in Parliament to equalize the duty—that is, abate the 9d. per gallon extra duty, which would otherwise attach on the expiration of the act. A similar proposal has been made to the Scotch distillers.

British Humanity to Prisoners of War.—In consequence of the failure of Mr. Mackenzie's negotiation for an exchange of prisoners, the distresses of the French captives in our prisons, have been much augmented by the disappointment of their expectations. We learn, that the number of French prisoners which the humanity of the British Government is sending back to their own country is very considerable. There are 1500 selected from the depot at Forton only. The various other depôts in the kingdom will, no doubt, produce a great number more; for all that are old, decrepid, and of infirm constitution, are to be indiscriminately liberated.

Exemplary Police against Prostitutes.—Lately the magistrates of Bath took up about sixty unhappy women who infest the public streets, and committed them all to the house of correction till they could be passed to their places of settlement. Twenty-three were taken out of a notorious brothel.

Westminster Abbey.—This venerable pile will be restored to its former grandeur. Mr. Wyatt, the architect, has undertaken to put the walls and ornaments in a complete state of durability, without doing the least injury to the monuments. A drawing of the original structure has been found, in a vase taken from the Court of Records, in a high state of preservation. From this the artist will be enabled to produce all the minute ornaments which time has destroyed. The saints which stood in the niches are to reappear.

Glut of Herrings.—Immense quantities of herrings continue to be caught along the west coast of Scotland, and among the islands from Mull to Lewis; but the want of casks and salt is severely felt, the whole of the vessels originally upon the stations having long since made up their cargoes, so that the crane of herrings has fallen to three and four shillings.

Inundation.—About nine o'clock in the morning of the 29th ultimo, the Driggle reservoir, at the top of Stanedge, in Marsden, about nine miles west of Huddersfield, burst, and the water flowing in an easterly direction, inundated the whole of the adjoining valley. This reservoir, formed for the purpose of supplying the Huddersfield canal, covered about 28 acres of land, and such was the destructive impetuosity of the flood, that it swept away a cottage, occupied by James Scholfield, standing on the declivity of the hill, and his wife and four children perished in the flood. Rushing forward in its fatal course, the water advanced to the mill of Messrs. Horsfall, and so completely inundated the house of the miller, that himself and his wife were floated out of their bed; he seized the stone-work in the window, and for some time held his wife in his embrace; but she was at length forced from him, and her lifeless body was taken up the next morning at a place called the Paddock, two miles from Huddersfield; the husband, however, kept his hold of the window till the water subsided, and by that means preserved his life. Besides these fatal accidents, in which six lives were lost, many other of less consequence occurred; the soil from the top to the bottom of the hill, and extending a considerable distance along the valley, is completely washed away, and the surface exhibits all the appearance of the bed of a river. Some idea may be formed of the rapidity and force of this immense body of water, when it is stated that a stone, of an oblong form, weighing fifteen tons, was carried from the summit of the hill, and lodged in the millrace of Messrs. Horsfall, a distance of two miles!

SCOTLAND.

Melancholy and extensive Disaster.—It is ascertained that 84 persons perished by the oversetting of the canal boat at Paisley lately, of whom 18 were below ten years of age, 49 from ten to twenty years, and 17 above twenty years of age.

This catastrophe was occasioned by a number of persons rushing into a passage boat, before those arrived in her could get out of her. The weight and incumbrance of this double lading, being all on one side of the boat, she swerved, and went down.

Discovery of a Statue of his Majesty, having no Claimant.—A singular discovery was lately made at one of our churches at Edinburgh. Some years ago a chest, without any address, but of enormous weight, was removed from the old weigh-house, at Leith, and lodged in the outer aisle of the old church. This box had lain for upwards of thirty years in Leith, and several years in Edinburgh, without a claimant, and, what is still more extraordinary, without any one ever having had the curiosity to examine it. On Tuesday, Oct. 16th, however, some gentlemen, connected with the town, caused the mysterious box to be opened, and, to their surprise and gratification, they found it contained a most beautiful statue of his Majesty, about the size of life, cast in bronze. The statue is admirably well executed, and presents a very striking youthful likeness of the King, dressed in the Roman costume.

IRELAND.

Irish Humanity, in Gaoler, and Honour in Debtors.—On the first day of this Term the gaoler of Enniskillen appeared in the Four Courts, Dublin, with fourteen insolvent debtors, whom he brought up from prison, for the determination of their respective cases. Such has been this worthy gaoler's humanity and meritorious conduct to all the unhappy prisoners whose misfortunes had thrown them into confinement, and such a feeling of grateful honesty did it excite in their bosoms, that the whole fourteen accompanied him to Dublin without any other guard than their own honour.

English Care and Attention to Convict Prisoners.—An inquest was lately held by James Grigg, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Thomas Bailey, an aged convict, at Langstone Harbour. This is the only death that has occurred on board the Portland convict ship, for the last fourteen months; which is the more remarkable when we consider the description of men confined on board the hulks, aged from 14 to 80, and of depraved and vicious habits, with broken constitutions before they are sent on board. The mortality eight or ten years ago was dreadful, nearly two hundred having died in two years.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. I. *Meetings and Adjournments, in consequence of the King's Illness—Proceedings thereon.*

The Fifth Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—51st Geo. III.

House of Lords, Nov. 1.

Prayers having been read, the Lord Chancellor about four o'clock, stated to the house that although his Majesty had signified in the Gazette his intention of proroguing his parliament from this day, to the 29th instant; yet his ill-health has increased so considerably that he, the Chancellor, had been unable to obtain his Majesty's orders, or sign manual, to a commission for putting the great Seal to the necessary instrument for the purpose: Whether, had he done so without express authority from the King it would have been legal, he would not say: other Chancellors had done so. He did not think it advisable for him so to do.

The Earl of Liverpool moved that the house adjourn to Nov. 15.—That all the Lords be summoned; and that the Chancellor write to every Lord requesting his attendance.

Lord Holland seconded the motion. Agreed *nem-con.*

House of Commons, Nov. 1.

About four o'clock the Speaker rising from his chair addressed the House to the following effect.

"This House is now met upon the day to which it was last prorogued. But I have to inform the House, that notwithstanding his Majesty's royal proclamation in the Gazette, intimating his pleasure that Parliament should be still further prorogued to a future day, we are not to expect any message from his Majesty's Commissioners on this occasion; no commission having been issued to prorogue Parliament. Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to take the chair of this House, in order that this House may be enabled to adjourn itself to such time as the House in its wisdom shall deem fit; and I do therefore take the chair accordingly."—(*General cries of chair, chair!*)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, and stated that it was his painful duty to inform the House that the state of his Majesty's health prevented his having signed the necessary orders for further prorogation:—the cause of this illness was the affectionate sympathy of his Majesty with his suffering daughter,—the duration of this affliction he hoped would be short;—he referred to the intimation of his Majesty's will signified in the Gazette—to a precedent on a former occasion for a fortnight's adjournment, and moved for an adjournment to this day fortnight. Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion. Agreed *nem-con*

A call of the House on this day fortnight, ordered: also that the Speaker write circular letters to the members of the House, individually.

It is to be understood that the members present on this occasion were such as from the proximity of their residence to town could be assembled in haste. The number was sufficient to comply with the established regulation as necessary to make a house; but the meeting itself was not generally expected to take place till the day or two before.

House of Lords, Nov. 15.

The Lord Chancellor stated the continuance of his majesty's indisposition; but hoped it would not long continue. The physicians gave great hopes of progressive amendment. He moved an adjournment for fourteen days.

Lord Moira coincided in the propriety of this motion.

Lord Grenville doubted on the legality of proceedings, and whether the public was not sustaining detriment.

Lord Stanhope doubted whether ministers were not usurping the rights of the crown:—Certainly the house could do no business.

The Earl of Liverpool said they had taken the conduct pursued in 1788 as a precedent.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Lord Sidmouth spoke. Adjourned *nem. diss.* to 29th instant.

House of Commons, Nov. 15.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the same information as is already recorded in the proceedings of the Lords, and moved an adjournment to the 29th.

Mr. Whitbread found great fault with all proceedings:—he said they ought to sit from day to day, without adjournment:—that the ministers were weak, not fit to be trusted.

Sir F. Burdett spoke on the necessity of the royal authority; and the weakness, &c. of the present ministers. He should divide the house.

Mr. Ponsonby desired evidence of what was affirmed:—they saw no cause to acquiesce in adjournment:—he doubted how far the Proclamation was evidence of his majesty's design to prorogue the Parliament.

Mr. Canning reminded the house that it was not called on to act; but to decline acting: it was a question of discretion.

Mr. Sheridan pointed out many inconveniences that would attend any conduct beside that of adjournment.

Sir Samuel Romilly argued against the adjournment.

Mr. Wilberforce thought it would be altogether idle to come there day after day, merely to meet and adjourn.

The house divided: For the adjournment 343. Against it 56. Majority 285.

Previous to the meeting of Nov. 29, an extraordinary and very numerous attended meeting of

the Privy Council had been held; at which the Physicians who had charge of His Majesty attended, and underwent an examination at large.

House of Lords, November 29.

At five o'clock, a copy of the examination of the Physicians was, on motion, read to the house.

The Earl of Liverpool, after alluding in explanation to the report just read, stated the nature of the difficulties in which the house was involved—to establish a new authority in the state, was a matter of great delicacy. He considered the proceedings in 1788, as their best rule. He thought caution and forbearance, delay and deliberation was their highest wisdom. But this must have its limit; and if the same unhappy circumstance continued, at their next meeting, something further must be resolved on. He moved an adjournment to Dec. 13.

Lord Grenville thought delay was unnecessary: why postpone for a fortnight what they could do at once? why entrust the operations of government to a junta of 11 or 12 persons. The house should have the facts before them: they had not. Who assembled the Privy Council? could they assemble without the king's sign manual? could they turn their backs on the constitution? on their sovereign? There must be a legal exercise of the royal power; or how could the state vessel continue its course?

The Lord Chancellor replied, that the ministers were responsible to God and their country: they would submit their actions to parliament. His lordship protested that he "never would turn his back on his sovereign and country. God forbid that the Privy Council should by any act declare the king incapable:—they have no such power!" His lordship vindicated the proposed delay; and the course pursued.

Lord Erskine argued against delay. He demanded satisfactory evidence.

Lord Stanhope spoke against delay.

The house divided. Contents 56

Non-Contents 88

* * No proxies taken. Adjourned to Dec. 13.

House of Commons, November 29.

Motion that the report of the Privy Council on the examination of the Physicians be read.—Read accordingly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer from this report drew the most favourable inferences of his majesty's restoration to the exercise of his high functions. On the question whether it would be *speedy*, the physicians had given no decision; he hoped the best. The precedent in 1788 was under less favourable circumstances. The royal functions were then suspended during three months without any injury to the country. He observed that

the Parliament had then adjourned on the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, that the king was recovering. He asked nothing more, in the present instance. He moved an adjournment of fourteen days.

Mr. Whitbread opposed the adjournment with great vehemence. He lamented the situation of the country!—the suspension of all the functions of royalty!—the trying state in which Parliament found itself!—the uselessness of the adjournments already adopted!—the fallacy of the reports of the physicians! They should appoint a committee of their own body. The ministers had no right to their places. They dethroned the king. The king would disapprove their conduct.

Mr. Yorke stated yet greater difficulties should they proceed to supply the defect of the executive power directly. In case of a regent being appointed, that personage might be so ill-advised as to entirely upset the system of domestic policy by which the government was at present directed. And again, with respect to foreign policy, he might be induced to abandon the cause of the Peninsula, and to withdraw our armies from thence. The situation of his majesty's servants had been alluded to with some severity, and he conceived them to be in rather a painful predicament, from which they *could not* be relieved until a sufficient authority arose to effect such a change.

Mr. Ponsonby objected to putting so much confidence in the Privy Council: the evidence was not satisfactory. The inconveniences complained of were nugatory. He was convinced that without Parliamentary enquiry into the state of the King, the House could never proceed to appoint a Regent: if such a measure was not pursued, then it might truly be said that the King was dethroned.—The Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to threaten, that if a Regent was appointed, it would in a manner dethrone the King: he was of opinion that in all instances of supplying a deficiency in the throne, such a conclusion did not follow: in case of the infancy of the Sovereign, when a Regency is instituted, did any one ever hear of his being dethroned? He would propose a Committee of enquiry; and would take the sense of the House.

Sir F. Burdett impugned the evidence before them—ridiculed the idea of delicacy, and said that by delay they granted the sovereignty to the ministers. The precedents of 1788 he deemed to be prejudicial to the Constitution; he conceived them to be without principle, and founded on analogy, without reason; yet even from these the Right Hon. Gent. had picked out only such as he thought proper. At that time, he said, we were at peace with all the world; then our revenue exceeded our expenditure by a million and a half—our expenditure now exceeds our re-

venue by near twenty millions.—At that time Ireland was not rankling with wounds and with neglect; we had then concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce with France, we had prosperity and contentment at home, and nothing to apprehend from abroad.

The House then divided, when there appeared,

For the amendment 239

Against it..... 129

Majority 104

Mr. Ponsonby moved, that a Committee be appointed to take the evidence of the Physicians before the next meeting of the House.—On a division—ayes 137—noes 303.

Adjourned to the 13th December.

House of Lords, Dec. 13.

After prayers, Lord Liverpool addressed the House in explanation of his views of the present state of his majesty's health: as no amendment has hitherto taken place to enable his majesty to meet his parliament, his lordship moved for the appointment of a Committee of 21 Lords for the purpose of examining the physicians in attendance on his majesty.—Motion carried—The Committee to be chosen by lists of names delivered in by the Lords respectively.

House of Commons, Dec. 13.

A writ for the election of a member being moved for—it was opposed by Mr. Biddulph, who conceived that the writ so issuing was under the sanction of the King, whose consent at this moment could not be had.

The Speaker said, it was always considered as the paramount duty of Parliament to fill all the seats which from accidental occurrences might be vacant. There was no necessity whatever for an appeal to the Crown, as the House in the exercise of its own rights could command the Great Seal to be applied where occasion should require. In his judgment, therefore, the opposition of the hon. gentleman, who had spoken last, could not be supported.

Sir F. Burdett continued the opposition, denying the constitutional power of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the Chair. Question put and carried with only one dissenting voice.

State of His Majesty's Health.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the House, stating his former hopes that he should have had more favourable intelligence to communicate: he was painfully disappointed. He had formerly hinted at his intention to propose no longer delay. He should ill consult the best interests of the country by such a measure. The most expedient mode to be taken would be, he submitted, the appointment of a Committee, to obtain competent evidence on the state of His Majesty's health, giving them power to examine the physicians, to adjourn, to sit in

private, &c.; five to be a quorum. He therefore moved,

"That a Committee be appointed to examine the Physicians attendant on His Majesty during his illness, touching the state of his health.—"That the Committee shall consist of *twenty-one* Members; and—"That the following be the Members of the said Committee:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Ryder, the Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. G. Ponsonby, W. Wilberforce, Esq. R. B. Sheridan, Esq. the Attorney-General, W. Adam, Esq. the Hon. E. Lascelles, C. Dundas, Esq. the Hon. W. W. Pole, Sir J. Newport, Right Hon. W. Scott, Right Hon. G. Tierney, S. Whitbread, Esq. Lord Castlereagh, Lord Milton, Right Hon. G. Canning, Lord G. Cavendish, Right Hon. J. H. Addington, T. S. Gooche, Esq.

After a short discussion, motion agreed to.

House of Commons, Dec. 17.

Mr. Dundas brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to examine His Majesty's physicians. It was read short, and ordered to be printed.

House of Lords, Dec. 20.

Lord Camden presented the report of the physicians on the state of His Majesty's health. Ordered to be printed.

On this and the former meeting it was noticed that the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Gloucester, attended and took their seats on the opposite benches.

House of Commons, December 20.

The call of the house enforced name by name. Ordered to be repeated this day sen'-night.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sure that no expressions he could use, could give additional poignancy to the grief which afflicted every bosom on the present occasion. Every heart in the country felt—deeply felt, for the sufferings of a sovereign who for 50 years had watched with incessant care for the benefit of his people: who had devoted his whole life to their interests.—But, the house must not lose sight of its duty; the executive power was interrupted in the exercise of its functions: it was their bounden duty to supply the deficiency. The country was in the same state as in 1788, the same preliminary steps were taken then as now; and he proposed to follow that precedent as closely as possible. He congratulated the house on the absence of that acrimony which had marked the proceedings of that period; and after some other observations read the propositions he intended to submit to the house.

1st, That it is the opinion of this house,

"That his Majesty is prevented by his present indisposition, from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to public busi-

ness, and that the personal exercise of the Royal Authority is thereby for the present interrupted."

2d, That it is the opinion of this house,

"That it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, arising from his Majesty's said indisposition, in such a manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require."

3d, "That for this purpose, and for maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it is necessary that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, should determine on the means whereby the Royal Assent may be given in Parliament to such bill as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament respecting the exercise of the Powers and Authorities of the Crown, in the name and on the behalf of the King during the continuance of his Majesty's present indisposition."

House of Commons, December 20th.

The Chanc. Excheq. proceeded to state his ideas on the Regency, with his reasons for proposing certain restrictions. He was aware of the difficulties of the case; there was no constitutional rule to go by; the throne is full: an address to the Prince of Wales, desiring him to assume the government would be unconstitutional; so would be a bill for that purpose; but a bill had in the former case been adopted, and had been honored with his majesty's approbation after his recovery; on that precedent, therefore, he rested, as the most proper mode of proceeding.

Sir F. Burdett protested against all proceedings with such a House of Commons, unless they took advice of their constituents.

Mr. Ponsonby reasoned against the *faction* of obtaining his majesty's consent to an act of parliament, which at the same time acknowledged his incapacity to give his consent. He thought this foolish: he thought the restrictions on the Regent disgraceful. He proposed an Address.

The Address proposed being read from the chair, Mr. Canning stated the difference between the present case, and other precedents. Here is no vacant throne to be filled; no rights to be restored; it is simply to cause the functions of royalty to proceed. It was the duty of the house,—and he adhered to the direct precedent—by bill.

Lord Temple, Lord Jocelyn, the Attorney General and others supported the motion, for a bill Mr. Adam, Sir Samuel Romilly and others preferred an address.

The Committee divided—For the Third Resolution 269—Against it 157—Majority for the Resolution 112.

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from December 12, 1809, to December 11, 1810.

Christened in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 1004.—Buried 1388.

Christened in the 17 Parishes without the Walls 4258.—Buried 4129.

Christened in the 23 Out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 10503.—Buried 9535.

Christened in the 10 Parishes within the City and Liberties of Westminster 4165.—Buried 4841.

Christened, Males 10,188; Females 9,742—In all 19,930.

Buried, Males 10,411; Females 9,492—In all 19,893.

Whereof have died—Under Two Years of Age 5,853—Between Two and Five 2,430—Five and Ten 850—Ten and Twenty 695—Twenty and Thirty 1,218—Thirty and Forty 1,788—Forty and Fifty 2,018—Fifty and Sixty 1,643—Sixty and Seventy 1,587—Seventy and Eighty 1,262—Eighty and Ninety 473—Ninety and an Hundred 70—An Hundred and Five 1.

Increased in the Burials this Year 3,213.

There have been executed in the City of London, and County of Surrey, 10; of which number, 6 only have been reported to be Buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

POETRY.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

By one of the Literary Panorama Pressmen.

Why shou'd I with hunger perish,
Why in rags be meanly clad;
While my father's servants cherish
Wanderers whose hearts are sad?
I will hasten to his dwelling;
Lowly prostrate at his feet,
Sighs and tears, and bosom swelling,
Shall his pard'ning love intreat.
Lo!—Behold!—he comes to meet me,
What delight his eye reveals;
With paternal love he greets me,
With a kiss my pardon seals.
Music, dancing, mirth and feasting,
Ev'ry heart expands with glee;
All the fatted calf are tasting.
Robes of honor cover me.
My brother from his work return'd,
Wonders at the joy, and guest;
While secretly his anger burn'd,
Thus, his father, he address.
"Lo! revolving years I've serv'd thee,
"And my duty ever did;
"To make merry thou ne'er gav'st me
"Not the present of a kid.

"But my brother who did lavish,
"On his harlots all his share,
"Thou dost with thy favours ravish,
"Nor the fatted calf dost spare."

The aged sire, with hands uprear'd,
View'd the younger with a sigh;
While sorrow in his breast appear'd,
He made the elder this reply.

Thou, my son, art ever with me,
All is thine thou see'st around;
Let not thy dear brother grieve thee,
He was lost, but now is found.

W. DICKINSON.

The following Lines were written by the Mistress of a respectable Academy at Bath, composed as a Duet and sung at a Concert, in which the Pupils were the chief Performers.

Beneath this humble roof the Arts
And Sciences unite;
To lead the active mind of Youth
To scenes of true delight.
May they to Peace and Innocence
The youthful Tyros guide;
And in each heart while life shall last,
May Harmony reside!
Though discord through the world at large
Now holds despotic sway;
Though prostrate nations in despair
Her fatal power display;
Euterpe, heav'nly maid, descend;
Within these walls preside;
And in each heart assembled here,
Let Harmony reside.

THE PENSIVE MAIDEN.

From "Falconstein Forest."

Why steals o'er my Hermia so pensive a gloom,
As the leaves of the poplar are strewn in the glade?
Do they warn the fair mourner, that youth's
brightest bloom,
Like them, in the blast of the autumn must fade?
Cease lovely enthusiast: the light sunny hair,
That floats o'er thy neck, may be silvered by age,
Yet still shall thy softness, that breathes through
thine air,
The homage of taste and of feeling engage.
With tender devotion I oft shall repeat
The vows that in life's vernal morning were
given,
And turn from the gay and the haughty, to meet
Those glances that beam with the azure of
heaven!

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 27th 1810.

That affliction with which it has pleased Providence to visit his majesty still continues. To the moralist it is a striking lesson on the instability of human enjoyments. To the statesman it is a subject of anxiety, which stands forward on the canvass of public events. To the patriot it is a cause of apprehension, lest the principles of the constitution should suffer by the struggles of party. The recollection of a circumstance of a like nature, abates much of that agony which we remember to have felt on the first occasion of the kind. And we must do the justice to living statesmen, to acknowledge that they manifest more correct conceptions of their duty as Britons, than an eminent party leader manifested, formerly. We hear nothing of the *instantaneous right* of the heir apparent to occupy the throne, during the life of the king: nor even of the modified term—the *adjudication* of that right by the Parliament. It is acknowledged, that the duty of declaring any vacancy, interruption, or suspension of the discharge of the kingly office, belongs to the estates of the realm, the Lords Spiritual, and Temporal, and the Commons, in a deliberative body assembled:—that to them also belongs the consideration of the best mean of supplying such deficiency:—and that the person who is the natural *locum tenens* of his father, to whom all eyes are to be turned in the first instance, is the Prince of Wales, as heir apparent to the Crown of these Realms. It was extremely ill-judged in those who called themselves the friends of the Prince of Wales, on a former occasion, to demand in his name: what he does not demand, at present; we are ready and even forward to request his acceptance of. We intreat him to act in the name of his father, during the continuance of that incapacity which is the will of Heaven. But, in so doing, we also desire that this authority may be conveyed to him, *as far as is possible*, in the most efficacious manner and form: that no equivocal phraseology, no incomplete or doubtful expression of the general will be admitted: that the measure be acknowledged to rest, as it evidently does rest, on the necessity of the case; and that the very act which establishes the prince as regent, be a monument to the latest posterity, of our continued loyalty to the sovereign whom he represents.

By whatever declaration of this intention the Houses of Parliament accomplish this purpose, they must commit a *fiction*, which necessity only can justify. They must assume a power which they do not naturally possess.

They must convey a power, which in happier moments is no part of their right or property; how, then, can they convey what is not their own? We see no possibility of avoiding this assumption of a power not inherent;—and therefore, the only opinion we presume to give on the mode adopted to recognize the Prince as Regent, during his father's illness, is, that the expression of the sentiments of the nation, acting in the assembled Senate, be so solemn, clear, decisive and comprehensive, that it may speak for itself, as evidently the best possible course that could be taken, under circumstances not brought on thenation, by any act of its own, nor by the act of any part of the community.—neither by diversity of opinion in any set of men; nor by breach of loyalty; but by the hand of Infinite Power and Wisdom. We take it for certain, that this act of the Legislature will be severely scrutinized in time to come: that the smallest deficiency detected or fancied, in it, will be magnified to a monster of incompetence and imbecility, &c. &c. *Verbum sat, &c.*

We give our opinion, further, that those branches of the Legislative body which assembled before the time appointed by his Majesty, as appeared in his Proclamation, published to the whole community, in regular manner and form, were certainly only the Estates of the Realm; and not properly and strictly the Parliament. There is, certainly, a sense in which the presence of the King is necessary to constitute a full Parliament; but this cannot be had; and the wisdom of our Legislature, as appears in our Parliamentary History, is assiduously engaged in supplying this deficiency.

We add, that it is well for the future Viceroy, that the proceedings of Parliament do not lie open to the exception we have hinted at:—that no person can deny the legal assembly of the British Senate, as to the time last fixed by his Majesty. No impeachment, therefore, can be brought against their actions as taking place at a time, and in a manner contrary to the public expression of the will of that royal head, with whom alone rests the appointment of time and place for their meeting.

As to the power given to the Regent, it should be somewhat different from that allotted to the King. The office of King is known; that of Regent is unknown, to the constitution: the name of the King is known; that of the Regent is unknown to our laws, and to their official interpreters. The Regent must act in the name of the King, not in his own name: the courts of law are his father's courts; not his; and should the instrument by which power is conveyed to him be such as the courts of law are not bound to acknowledge, or cannot technically admit

—should it err by deficiency, or by redundancy—by incorrectness, or by informality, where is the power by which such error can be rectified, such an instrument be recalled, or cancelled?

Report states that a kind of Protest signed by the male branches of the royal family against the annexing of limitations to the power of the regent, has been transmitted to the confidential servants of the crown. It has not been published; we have therefore, some right to doubt the fact as stated—because, we have heard nothing of their opinion having been asked on the subject. That the Prince of Wales should adhere to his opinions formerly given, is natural enough—H. R. H. however, knows the distinction between a regent and a king; and happy is it for him, that he has no enemies who pervert his sentiments into a disposition to grasp at power, known or unknown, to the British Constitution.

We would have power enough given to the Regent to transact the business of the nation; to give authority—and authority not to be trifled with, to his signature. He should be the fountain of mercy as well as justice, of promotion, of reward, and in short of every thing honourable and decorous. But let him refrain from acts which affect the constitution permanently; or tend to violate those counterpoising powers which his father in the fulness of his knowledge had thought proper to establish.

We hope that *this* calamity which has befallen our sovereign may issue favourably: but, while we hope the best, we acknowledge the propriety of preparing for the worst. We have read the Report of the Committees of our Senate; and gather from them, that the disease will subside;—though in patients of advanced age especially, it defies conjecture as to the time when.

In the mean while; we with pleasure announce the internal peace and security of the islands. There is no division of opinion between the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, as there was before. No jarring interests are likely to interrupt harmony. Surely the beneficial effects of the Union are now felt; in a manner greatly beyond anticipation!

The commercial state of the country will be seen in our State of Trade. One of those storms which purify the commercial atmosphere has lately visited our metropolis, and still produces effects in the country connexions of this immense depositary of confidence, property, and wealth.

The external relations of the kingdom are varied, by what has long been expected, a declaration of war by Sweden against us. This is neither important, nor despicable.

There have been so slender public attachments between the two countries, that an open state of warfare differs little from what has existed for some time past. As to connivance, whether between private individuals or public officers, or public bodies,—that will be little varied in its effect, by this declaration. If we may credit the public papers which inform us, that the merchants of Stockholm had declared that they had *not a single piece of British goods in their warehouses*, when lately called on to report such articles, it will follow, that our commerce with that port cannot possibly suffer detriment from war. As to warlike operations: Sweden if wise will keep her ships in port; to fit them out will drain her of what little treasure she possesses. Her troops are out of the question, as adversaries to Britain. The Danes conceive that Bernadotte, now installed crown Prince of Sweden, intends to seize their island of Zealand. The purpose they suppose to be that of shutting the Sound against the passage of British ships, by holding both sides of the strait. That holding one side of it is useless, has been already demonstrated by the nautical skill of our British seamen: it is possible, the same skill may also shew that the possession of both sides is not conclusive against them.

Another of our national external relations which at this moment announces itself with importance, is that with America. When Buonaparte communicated to the American resident in France, his "*love for the Americans*," and declared the cessation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, he annexed to it such conditions, and conducted the whole in a manner so confused, ungracious and—to say all in one word, so truly *Corsican*, that we ventured to foretell it would not be regarded by the British cabinet. Our predictions have proved correct. No merchant has trusted to those declarations. In America opinions are divided, according to the prevalence of party. The French party affirm that to doubt the sincerity of his majesty the emperor and king, is of all crimes the most criminal: while those who have retained unbiased understandings desire to see the practical proofs of the true interpretation of these propositions, before they hazard a dollar of property, or give his majesty the emperor a single item of credit verbal or commercial. The President of the United States, has, however, as bound by the terms of an act of Congress, issued his proclamation declaring that the repeal of those offensive decrees has been communicated to him; and demanding the acquiescence of the other Belligerent, in the necessary repeals on her side.

This, of course, has been refused: because, when those decrees were promulgated, all

possible devices to give them notoriety were resorted to; to all the world was formally announced in clear terms the determination of his majesty, the emperor and king: let them be repealed with equal formality, equal clearness, without jesuitical mental reservation, and covert meaning. That is not hitherto the fact. The repeal is coupled with conditions; while the enactment was simple and *per se*. America will no doubt affect offence at receiving no answer to her proclamation; the time *she had set, limiting Britain*, will elapse; and Britain may possibly enquire by what right she assumed the power of setting that time?—the two ladies will look fierce,—will spar a little—*no indeed!—I should not have thought of it! no indeed!*

The external connections of this country with Spain and Portugal remain much as they were: Massena continues looking at Lord Wellington: Lord Wellington continues looking at Massena. Massena is waiting for reinforcements; Lord Wellington cannot tell whether they are arrived or not. Whatever can reach the Frenchman, in a reasonable time, must be drawn from Spain: that country, therefore will be relieved by this diversion of Gallic force. We doubt, whether Massena has received any considerable addition to his strength; or will receive any, till succours can arrive direct from France.

The attempt made from India on the Mauritius has met with a heavy misfortune in the loss of three frigates, one taken by the enemy, and two burnt by their own commanders. Whether this may have further consequences we do not know: if the whole force intended against that settlement was in motion, this loss will not stop it. We have not yet heard from India, since it could be known there: and therefore can only hope for a favourable event, ultimately, notwithstanding this distressing incident, in opposition to it.

We presume that our external relations with South America are going on well; but the convulsed state of some parts of that country, the contradictory impulses of public opinion, the dread of even civil war, or outrage, at least, confuses whatever estimate can be formed on the general state of things. We regret exceedingly, whatever of prematurity attaches to any movements in that country: should they issue in bloodshed, Buonaparte will augment the calamity, by all his agents and all their arts.—He will, if possible, do his utmost to render it perpetual. It grieves us to be obliged to announce that district is arming against district, and province against province. Real patriotism would command to lay down those weapons; and humanity would second and support the dictates of patriotism, with all her might. What a cloud of calamities, like a cloud of

locusts, are falling, and about to fall, on the connections of civilized Europe, near and distant!

If we direct our attention to European countries, we find their condition generally very uneasy. The financial state of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and of Germany in general is distressing. The paper monies of these States are reduced to a discount of from 5 to 6 for 1. Most of them are selling what property they hold in land, to redeem, if possible, their credit. It is probable, that they know well enough that till commerce be unrestrained, their professions of hope are unfounded; but they suffer this calamity, professedly to avoid others, in their estimation ruinous.

France also is draining away her money very fast. The Emperor's coffers have long been on the decline: he must continue sending gold to Spain, if he will maintain his armies in that country. It has already cost him more than it is worth to him: but he is not yet at the close of his expences. He has not conquered Spain. He has not conquered Portugal:—Above all, he has not conquered the colonies of those nations. He has therefore done little, or nothing. Conjecture may weary itself in vain, as to what we may have to report this time twelvemonth. —Will he have abandoned the Peninsula, by that time? or will he, in person, have made a desperate push, and have succeeded? This is saying all that can be said: for as to the taking or losing a town or a dozen towns by the French, we regard it not greatly. Spain will at least be conquered by Spahiards; and could Buonaparte enroll an army of willing and zealous natives of the peninsula, we should think the fate of that beautiful country drew near its decision. As it is, the French may compare the state of Spain to that of some diseases, which no sooner are apparently healed in one part than they break out in another. What more difficult of cure, does the whole catalogue of maladies present?

From Holland our accounts are truly afflictive. It was formerly the mark of a true Dutchman, that let his income be whatever it might, he would live on it. That same parsimony is now acting with great vengeance on the public welfare. Those who were in easy circumstances, being by the reduction of the national debt, degraded to poverty, have diminished all expences, that they may find bread by means of their savings. Their servants are thrown on the public: their equipages are sold: their houses of state or enjoyment are forsaken: the taxes are lessened, since these articles which paid heavy duties are given up, and the revenue feels the shock as well as individuals.

The Continent is ordered by the despot, to

burn all English goods. As these have been paid for, this burning affects the consumer chiefly. We believe that in this proceeding there is much more smoke than fire: for private information (*via Holland*) assures us that the merchants' warehouses were *very* empty, as the goods were commissioned in much greater quantities than they could supply; and that if they arrived at the warehouse in a morning they were sent off before night: or, perhaps, were forwarded to their destination without entering the warehouse at all. The *Moniteur* fills its columns with reports of these burnings; and some of the *badauds de Paris*, in the absence of real intelligence, believe them.

In the mean while, however, bankruptcy spreads over the Continent. At Amsterdam, at Gottenburg, at Frankfort, at Hamburg, at Bremen, at Berlin, at Koningsberg, at Memel, at Riga, at Petersburg,—and to crown the whole, at the great capital of the great nation, and under the immediate auspices of the great Emperor, himself, bankruptcy spreads. Not merely the *young* but the *old* houses have failed. At Amsterdam for instance,—Smith, a house boasted of, “*as rich if not richer*” than the Hopes;—at Paris that of Tourton and Ravel, known all the world over, during a century at least,—that of Billing and Co.,—that of Michel Simon,—that of de Gamba, and many others, even those supported by their governments. At Hamburg and in Holland, the subscriptions for the charities have failed; the funds they had in public securities being diminished, these institutions have been forced to discharge their infirm, diseased, decrepid, and all but dying inhabitants, into the streets and squares to meet their fate!—some say to the amount of 10,000 persons! Late intelligence states, that the burning system was suspended at Amsterdam, by orders received from Paris in the night previous to the day on which the *second* conflagration was to have taken place. The cause of this revocation of orders, has been variously conjectured.

Reports have alluded very strongly to the expectation of peace between Russia and Turkey; if that should take place, we advise neither party to disband her armies. Let Russia march her forces to the north; and Turkey, hers to the west. If they continue long unemployed, so much the better for already too much afflicted humanity.

We have heard little lately from India, from China, or from the remoter parts of the World. May they be preserved in peace, notwithstanding all endeavours of the great enemy of mankind to molest and infuriate them—a man against his fellows!

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

We had lately occasion to mention the arrival in this land of liberty, and we trust, of security, of his majesty the late King of Sweden, under the title of the Comte de Gottorp. The adventures of his majesty since he quitted Switzerland, could they be accurately narrated, would partake of the romantic. At different times he has been completely surrounded by Gens d'armes, and his escape from their violences and their ambuscades, is attributed by the king to Providence. Much has this sovereign's character been injured by the incessant reserve and policy he was under the necessity of employing, to mislead the bands of spies by which he has been haunted for years together. He now breathes a free air. His cares are given to the wind, so far as concerns himself. But, we are extremely sorry to say, that since he parted from his family, he has had no intelligence of their welfare: not a single line from his queen. May this uncertainty of their fate, be speedily and happily removed. Did we not know his *extreme* bravery, we should add a caution implying that even in a land of liberty, where Englishmen venerate his character, the myrmidons of the murderer of the Duc d'Enghien may wreak a vengeance not less acceptable to the tyrant of the continent, than was that bloody deed, with which he glutted his savage eyes. A deed never to be erased from the records of time.

That the caution of Gustavus was not unnecessary in respect to those who surrounded him, we know from various incidents. We know the gentleman who left this country purposely to obtain a confidential interview with him (to which his rank and capacity entitled him), in order that he might develope to the king the plot formed against him, in Sweden. This zeal was partly the effect of Antigallicanism; partly the result of former confidence and esteem. This gentleman was *vi et armis* detained at Gottenburgh, till the affair was over. Another gentleman was actually arrived within about six miles (two hours travelling) of Stockholm, when the treason broke out, the king was arrested, and his zeal proved fruitless. This gentleman was commissioned from a large corps of the army. On such facts we take refuge in the old adage “*what must be, shall be* :” but we know that there is in Sweden a general expectation that the son of Gustavus will regain the throne of his ancestors; and we have seen Swedish publications in which that principle was avowed and vindicated, with a boldness and explicitness, which completely surprised us.

His Majesty preserves a prudent degree of *incognito* : he is frequently a companion and guest of Louis XVIII.

A few days ago arrived a minister plenipotentiary from the dey of Algiers; a well-looking sage, seventy years of age; a statesman, with a long white beard; reputed to possess abilities. He brought with him a numerous retinue, rich presents, and a menagerie of lions, tigers, ostriches, &c. &c. with some capital Arab horses. The horses have been ordered to the Mews, as the most convenient residence for tame creatures; the others to the Tower, as the most proper for savage animals.

On this occasion, the wits have been unreasonably severe on a late patriot whose residence in the strong hold assigned to these African roamers, is not yet forgot by his friends or his foes. But as we have not heard that these foreigners trembled and turned pale on being committed to the care of the constable, the accuracy of the comparison certainly fails.

At the same time landed at Plymouth, after a quarantine of twenty days continuance, Lucien Buonaparte, with his wife and family from Malta. This is, as we have heretofore stated, the real brother of his majesty the emperor and king, protector of the confederation of the Rhine. Common fame says these two are brothers, both by father and mother: of the other Buonapartes the mother is known. Lucien is the very counterpart likeness of Napoleon.

His family consists of his wife, a portly dame, tall, ample and beautiful. His children are five daughters and two sons. If these had been sent also to the Tower, the good citizens of London might have gratified their taste for sights, and for resorting to that royal menagerie, to see—in more than one sense, to see—the lions. To say truth, we doubt whether a greater blessing could befall the human race, than would follow from a general family meeting of all the offspring of Letitia, within

The towers of Julius, London's lasting shame!

Whether the conduct of the citizens on a late occasion has deprived them of this felicity; or whether the President (destined by his brother to the throne of Great Britain?) did not choose to receive the first acknowledgments of his devotees in a state prison, are enquiries much too elaborate for our investigation.—Yet we think it hard, that the Welch are to be indulged in a privilege which is denied to the sons of Gog and Magog, and we sympathise with the lamentation of the warders—*vulgo* beef-eaters—who fiercely lament, in terms the most pathetic, the incalculable fortune they have lost by this preposterous privation! For we learn that the Earl of Powis has offered a

mansion and grounds, belonging to himself among the mountains of Montgomeryshire, where this family may find peace. This retirement is consistent with the character for understanding, which we have repeatedly attributed to Lucien. His eldest daughter is now about 17 years of age. She is the person who was destined by Nap. for Ferdinand VII. of Spain; and was sent for to Paris, as a preparative for that connection. Whether her education or her good sense revolted at the purposes she was destined to answer; whether her father's unconcealed opinion of Napoleon's doom, or whether her observations on the company—the princes? and princesses!—she was obliged to see, disgusted her, certain it is, that she solicited so strongly to be delivered from her prospects of promotion, that finding her an unruly baggage, the meek emperor relinquished his prize, and returned her to her family. She is by Lucien's first wife. The other children are said to be well educated: no expense has been spared to effect this object. Among the attendants on this family are an Abbé, a monk, a painter, a physician, an apothecary, ladies of honour, &c. &c. in number about 20.

While we are on the subject of strangers imported, we wish to record that a female known under the appellation of the *Hottentot Venus*, brought from the Cape of Good Hope, but originally from the interior of Africa, has been lately exhibited in London, as a sight for money. As the peculiarities of her form subjected her to an examination not very delicate, it was supposed that the modesty of the sex would revolt at her condition, and that only constraint could induce her acquiescence. Application was made to the Court of King's Bench on the subject—an order was obtained for her being visited by two gentlemen, who could converse with her—(she speaks Low Dutch)—when it appeared, that she had bargained for the exhibition of herself, before she left Africa;—that she shared in the profits accruing from the curiosity of her visitors; that she was not in a state of slavery;—and that, after two or three years, she should return home. The Court proceeded no further. The enquiry does honour to the liberal and humane spirit of our times; to the feelings of the individuals who first instituted it, and to the benevolence of that society by which it was supported.

Ever may it be the boast of Britons that slavery is unknown in this country! that the moment an individual sets foot on British ground, directly the shackles fall from his (or her) legs! May genuine liberty prove our preservation from licentiousness, and tyranny let loose!

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Dec. 20, 1810.

Sweden has at length declared war against Great Britain, and we hourly expect to hear that all Swedish vessels in our ports are ordered to be detained. The infamous burning of British manufactured goods, will, no doubt take place there as in other parts of the continent, in conformity to the French decrees of Buonaparte: unless it should prove that the Swedes have sold them off as fast as they received them. By this war the Swedes themselves must be sufferers in the balance of commercial intercourse, as our imports from that country were all paid for in money, while our exports were but trifling: consisting chiefly of Manchester goods, &c. &c.

All kinds of West-India produce are very dull both in the markets of London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c. particularly coffee which is in no demand, and large quantities on hand. Rum (Jamaica) 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. and Leeward Island sells for 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per gallon; sugars 60s. to 86s. per cwt.

Our merchants trading to South America, have lately received considerable remittances, principally in dollars; and we understand the accounts of sales received thence have been good, considering the large quantity of European merchandize lately exported to Brazil. At Rio, fine Irish linen meets a ready and profitable sale.

The reports of the markets in China are so various, that it is difficult to appreciate correctly their actual condition. The price of opium had fluctuated much. The attempt to monopolize the whole stock of that commodity in the market (an attempt, in which an Armenian merchant at Macao had taken a leading part) had proved fatal to the speculators. About 2000 chests were bought up by them, at the rate of from 1000 to 1200 dollars per chest; and this was afterwards sold in parcels, at 980, 1050, and latterly at 1140 dollars per chest. As even these sales could only be effected at Canton, the loss was further enhanced by a heavy expence of carriage; there being no means of avoiding the depredations of the Ladrões, but by shipping the lots in such English vessels as passed Macao on their way up the river. The latest letters state, that opium is now at 1100 dollars, and but of slow sale; and it is feared, that a great portion of the importation of last year will be still on hand, when the new shall arrive. Bullion was still in demand, though the scarcity had been considerably relieved by the importation of about two millions of dollars, brought by the American ships (amount-

VOL. IX. [Lit. Pan. Jan. 1811.]

ing to nearly 40 sail) which had arrived in the course of the season. The usual supplies from Manilla, however, are still wanting.

Hamburgh, Nov. 16.—The following notice was yesterday posted up here:—

“The merchants are hereby informed, that pursuant to the decision of His Majesty the Emperor and King, the rum and molasses at present in Holstein, if declared before the 20th of November, may enter Hamburgh upon paying the following duties, viz. molasses 30 f. the metric quintal, and rum 1 f. 50 c. per litre.”

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Dec. 20, 1810.

Warwickshire.—The wheats never looked better. The aftermaths being mostly eaten off early in the season, the cattle have been driven in general to the house or straw-yard. The latter, from the superior excellence of the harvest, is particularly good. The turnips fail considerably: and the sheep are not considered as being free from the rot: particularly where the land has not been under-drained. Every crop of the year yields wonderfully to the flail; and the grain (from the great demand for the straw) sinking in price—lean stock was never known dearer, but why, is not so readily accounted for. Fat ones on the decline; unless of superior quality. The trade (of Coventry) is tolerably brisk; and no lack of the raw material. But where they are to find a foreign market, will be an object for the consideration of the London Houses. The (Portugal) trade of Birmingham is completely silent; nothing seems stirring there, but the instruments of destruction and annoyance, with their usual appendages.

Essex.—Very little can be said of the operations in the field this month. The incessant wet weather with us has quite put a stop to working the lands in this county. Much more wheat would have been put in with the drill, had the farmers not been prevented by the continual rains: yet the wheats sown are planted well, and never looked better: they are in a flourishing state. The grazing stock will be but indifferent, till we have some dryer weather. Tares are excellent plants. Turnips are not so nutritious as in general.

Suffolk.—Owing to the continuance of wet weather, many farmers have been obliged to omit sowing of wheats on particularly flat lands. The wheats early sown look well; but the latter sown look sickly. Turnips are going off very fast; and are likely to be very dear. They sell now for £5 per acre. Tares have grown fast on warm soils. Hay sells at £10 per load; and straw £3 10s.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BETWEEN THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, AND THE
20TH OF DECEMBER, 1810.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—At Petersham, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Sampson.—At the Rookery, the lady of R. Fuller, Esq.—The lady of Isaac Goldsmid, Esq. of Spital Square.

Of a Daughter.—At Beddington, the lady of Isaac Minet, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

J. W. Webster, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey. to Lady F. C. Annesley, second daughter of the Earl of Mountmorres.—At the New Church, Strand, Mr. T. H. Kelly, of the Strand, to Miss Gripper, of Hartford.—At Maddington, Wilts, Jas. Wikens, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Ann Hayter, of Maddington-house.—At Clapham, C. Webb, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Wiltshire, of Clapham Common.—T. Howorth, Esq. of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.—At St. Pancras, S. Williams, Esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Miss Ann Ratton, of Templeogue, Dublin.—At Woolwich, Capt. Jones, of the royal navy, to Miss Smith; and on the same day, Capt. Crofton, of the royal marines, to Miss Ann Smith, of Woolwich.—At Stanton St. Bernard, Wilts, T. Whittard, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Lee, relict of G. Lee, Esq.—At Chingford, Essex, Mr. J. Rees, of Haverfordwest, to Miss M. Tomkins, of Winchester-street.—Lieut. A. Clements, of the 71st foot, to Miss Southwell, daughter of the Hon. Col. Southwell, of Castle Hamilton, county of Cavan.—R. W. Howard Vyse, Esq. of Stoke Place, Bucks, M. P. for Beverley, to Frances, second daughter of Henry Hesketh, Esq. of Newton, near Chester.—David Uwins, M. D. of Aylesbury, to Miss Gibson, of Carlisle-street.—At Edinburgh, his Grace the Duke of Argyre, to the Right Hon. Lady Paget.—At Hull, the Rev. Jas. Simpson, of Hookhall, near Howden, to Miss Robinson, of the former place.—At Grimsby, Mr. Percy, to Miss Stockdale, daughter of the Rev. J. Stockdale, of that place.—At Leybourne, Kent, the Rev. Brook John Bridges, rector of Saltwood, to Charlotte, third daughter of Sir H. Hawley, Bart. of Leybourn-grange.

DEATHS.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, the Right Hon. Frederick William de Ginkel, Earl of Athlone, Viscount of Aghrim, and Baron of Ballymore, in his 44th year. It is scarcely two years since he obtained the titles and estates, by the death of his father, the late Earl; and dying without issue, is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. Rymon Diederick Jacob de Ginkel. The countess, his second wife, who survives him, is daughter of Sir John Eden, Bart.—Suddenly, while travelling between Brighton and Cuckfield, accompanied by his two nieces, — Henderson, Esq. M. P. for Brackley.—Suddenly, in the Friarage, Lancashire, Rowland Lord Viscount Fauconberg, aged 66.—In Park-street, Southwark, E. Moseley, Esq.—Wm. Boyd, Esq. of Mark-lane, aged 27.—J. Edwards, Esq. of Dartmouth-place, blackheath, aged 60.—At Packington, the seat of

the Earl of Aylesford, John Francis Rigaud, Esq. R. A.—At Alton, Hants, M. B. Wise, Esq. of the Priory, Warwick.—At the Circus, Greenwich, Wm. Wheatley, Esq. late apothecary to the Royal Hospital.—Mrs. O'Hara, of Englefield Green, Surrey.—At Bow, Mrs. Jane Jones, aged 63.—At Craven-hall, Mrs. Cade, late of Leadenhall-street, aged 75.—Suddenly, at his brother's house in Upper Wimpole-street, Bernard Shirley, Esq. aged 58.—Suddenly, in Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel Connell, of the Limerick militia.—In Portland-street, M. Franks, Esq. many years chief justice of the Bahamas.—At Strand on the Green, near Kew-bridge, Johan Zoffanij, Esq. R. A.—At Clones, county of Monaghan, Hon. and Rev. Richard Henry Roper, aged 87.—Rev. George Taylor, rector of Church Eaton, Staffordshire, aged 87.—In Dublin, Edward Magan, Esq. jun. of Cloncarthy.—At Falmouth, on her return from Cadiz, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment.—At Chepstow, in her 104th year, Jane Jeffereys.—Late, at Ewes Farm, in Yorkshire, Mr. Paul Parnell, farmer, grazier, and malster, aged 76; of whom it is truly said, that in his life-time he quaffed out of one old family silver cup, upwards of £2000 sterling worth of genuine Yorkshire stingo, of which he was remarkably fond. This was the *bon-vivant* whom O'Keefe celebrated in more than one of his Bacchanalian songs, under the appellation of "Toby Philpot."—Suddenly, in Hammersmith, Mr. F. Bianchi.—At the Nursery, Lewisham, after 10 years dreadful affliction of the gout, T. Russell, Esq. aged 34.—Mrs. Crossley, of Giltspur-street.—Mrs. M. Williams, of the Strand, aged 34.—At Clifton, Miss M. Wilkinson.—At Appleby Carr Side, Lincoln, Mr. J. Wharton, aged 34. When only 13 years of age he weighed 18 stone, and continued to increase in weight a stone each year, till he was 30 years old. His coffin, resembling a large trough, was so capacious, that a side of the house was taken down to permit its egress. Mr. W. though a considerable farmer, had not a waggon wide enough to hold this immense repository, which was six feet wide at the shoulders.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Nov. 24. The following gentlemen were presented to degrees:

M. A. Rev. A. B. Church, of Queen's; Rev. G. Harries, of Jesus; Rev. T. B. Powell, of Oriel; Mr. H. A. Johnson, and Mr. M. S. Wall, of Christ church; Rev. J. Beesley, of St. Edmund hall; Rev. T. H. Yorke, of University; and Rev. G. E. Saunder, of Worcester coll.

B. A. H. Evans, Esq. of Worcester, and R. E. E. Mynors, Esq. of University coll.; Mr. Isaac Denton, of Queen's; M. Loundes, and F. Cole, of Exeter; R. Davies, T. Edwards, and J. Williams, of Jesus; J. Syngé, of Magdalen; Hon. J. Douglas, Mr. J. Brathwaite, and Mr. H. Randolph, of Christ church; F. Gauntlett, and J. Anderson, of Wadham; T. Cox, and G. Hunt, of Trinity; and W. G. Hornidge, of Pembroke college.

Dec. 1. Rev. Thos. Tunstall Haverfield, M.A. is admitted Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.

Dec. 8. The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:

D. D. Rev. J. Shipton, of Balliol coll.; Rev. W. H. Langton, of Wadham coll., and rector of Warham, Norfolk.

M. A. Rev. T. Marwood, of Queen's coll.; Rev. G. Seymer, of Oriel coll.; Mr. G. C. Marshall, of Wadham coll.; Mr. D. Longlands, of Christ church; Rev. H. W. Cobbe and Rev. Wm. Boscawen, of Trinity coll.

B. A. Messrs. E. W. Richards, of Jesus coll.; W. K. Clementson, of St. Alban hall; S. H. Peppin and A. M. R. Storey, of Wadham coll.; G. H. W. Hartopp, Esq. of Christ church; Messrs. H. Higginson and C. T. Drake, of Brasenose coll.; Mr. Henry Taylor, of Balliol coll.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz. For Latin verses, *Herculanum*.—For an English essay, *Funeral and Sepulchral Honours*.—For a Latin essay, *De Styli Ciceroniani, in diversa materie, varietate*. And for Sir Roger Newdigate's prize for the best composition in English verse, not containing more than 50 lines, *The Parthenon*.

Cambridge.

Nov. 23. Clement Tudway, Esq. Fell. Commoner of King's coll., was on Saturday last admitted B. A.

Rev. George Bidwell was on Wednesday last unanimously elected a Fell. of Clare hall.

Mr. James Halke, B. A. late of Sidney coll, was elected a Fell. of Clare hall.

The Bishop of Landaff, as Archdeacon of Ely, has appointed Richard Watson, Esq. to be his Principal Registrar of the Archdeaconry, in the room of the late Rev. Joseph Plumtre.—And Mr. Pearse White, of this place, is appointed to be Deputy Registrar.

A dispensation has passed the great seal, enabling the Rev. John Lane, M. A. to hold the rectory of High Reothings, in Essex, with the vicarage of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Rev. James Wright, M. A. is instituted to the rectory of Hinderclay, in Suffolk, on the presentation of Admiral Wilson, of Redgrave hall.

Rev. Edward Wallis, of Spilsby, was presented by Lord Gwydir, to the very valuable livings of Willoughby and Theddlethorpe, in Lincolnshire, void by the last incumbent (the Rev. Mr. Bouyer) accepting a lucrative appointment in the see of Durham.

Nov. 23. Hon. Douglas J. W. Kinnaird, of Trinity coll. admitted M. A.

Mr. F. Okes, a Tancred student of Caius coll. and Mr. John K. Walker, of that society, admitted B. Physic.

Admitted B. A. Mr. G. Soane, of Pembroke hall; Mr. N. Gilbert, of Queen's coll.; C. Swinburne, Esq. Fellow Commoner, and Mr. John Thos. Grant, of St John's coll.

The subject for the Norrisian prize this year is, *The divisions of Christians are not inconsistent with the truth of Christianity*.

Dr. Beil has transferred £15,000 stock, 3 per cent. Consols, to the University of Cambridge, in trust, to found eight new Scholarships. The scholars to be the sons or the orphans of those

Clergymen of the Church of England whose circumstances and situations are altogether such as not to enable them to bear the whole expence of sending their sons to this University. The first election shall take place between the 12th of November and 21st of December, 1810: when there shall be elected two scholars of the third year of standing, that is, who were admitted between commencement of 1807 and 1808; profits to commence from July the 6th, 1810, and to be continued for two years. At the same time shall be elected two other scholars of the second year, who were admitted between commencement 1808 and commencement 1809; profits to continue for three years. The second election will be on the Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1811, of two scholars of the first year; profits to continue for four years. The fourth election will be on Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1813, of two other scholars of the first year, to succeed those two of the third year who were two of the four first chosen, and so on for ever: the profits to continue for four years and no more. Every scholar is to take the degree of A. B. in the most regular manner. No scholar to be elected from King's College, or from Trinity Hall. The electors are—The Vice Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Public Orator.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between November 20, and December 20, 1810, with the Attornies, correctly extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERCEDED.

Gordon and Steadman, Tower Street, merchant.
Levin, B. B. Great Aie Street, merchant.
Millard, J. Bristol, corn-factor.
Mitchell, J. Titchfield, linen-draper.
Nere, G. L. Ipswich, Suffolk, linen-draper.
Phillips, P. and H. Mordecai, Gloucester Terrace, hardware-men.
Rowlandson, S. and E. Isaac, Cheapside, warehousemen.
Shaw and Hitchcock, Bath, bankers.
Stevens, G. M. Alfred Place, upholder.
Williams, R. H. Fleetwood, Liverpool, merchant.
Williams, F. S. Liverpool, merchant.
Wilson, Mayson, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

NOV. 20.—Aichorre, J. Minorics, oilman. *Att.* Thomas, Pen Court, Fenchurch street.
Anderson and Lightoliers, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Swan and Co. Old Jewry.
Barnes, J. Little Banton, Comberland, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Wordsworth and Co. Staple Inn.
Bennett, T. and J. Chirney, Carlisle, manufacturers. *Att.* Wordsworth and Co. Staple Inn.
Bow, J. Manchester, box-maker. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court, Throgmorton street.
Culverwell, W. Bristol, victualer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
Davies, J. Liverpool, slopseller. *Att.* Meldowcroft, Gray's Inn.
Deakin, R. Manchester, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southam ton Buildings.
Faulkner, J. Manchester, dyer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
Gairdner, J. E. and A. Cannon Street, merchants. *Att.* Rivington, Fenchurch Buildings.
Garland, J. Hull, grocer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Goodwin, J. Ludlow, Salop, shop-keeper. *Att.* Highmoor, Bush Lane.
Gosling, J. Mark Lane, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Cophall Court.
Halliday, W. Birmingham, mercer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.

Herbert, T. Downgate Hill, cotton-merchant. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.

Hobbs, J. Leather Lane, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Kayll, Cross Street, Newington Butts.

Hunsley, P. Beverley, York, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Lamberton and Co. Bedford Row.

Jackson, J. W. Liverpool, drysalter. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.

King, J. Neath, Glamorgan, ironmonger. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Kirkman, J. and R. Hollingshead, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.

Lewis, T. Nailsworth, Gloucester, timber-merchant. *Att.* Burroughs, Castle Street.

Outton, J. Liverpool, drysalter. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.

Palser, J. Winchcomb, Gloucester, engineer. *Att.* Harvey, Lamb's Conduit Place.

Potter, J. Kensington, surgeon and dentist. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.

Rawlins, C. E. Bristol, wholesale grocer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.

Reddington, N. Bernondsey Street, morocco-leather manufacturer. *Att.* Hoskin, Great Prescott Street.

Rodger, J. Sheffield, merchant. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.

Skrimshire, T. Fakenham, Norfolk. *Att.* Baxters and Co. Farnival's Inn.

Southey, R. and T. Fish Street Hill, merchants. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane.

Stokes, J. Great Malvern, Gloucester, hop-merchant. *Att.* Fownall, Staples Inn.

Taylor, J. Liverpool, victualler. *Att.* Greaves and Co. Liverpool.

White, B. Bow Lane, merchant. *Att.* Reynolds, Castle Street, Falcon Square.

Willoughby, D. Strand, victualler. *Att.* Willoughby, Clifford's Inn.

94.—Amer, R. New Street, Dockhead, callender. *Att.* Monney, Wood Street, Cheshire.

Baly, J. Hilperton, Wiltshire, butcher. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.

Barchard, W. Bury Street, Edmonton, underwriter. *Att.* Wadson and Co. Austin Friars.

Binbon, E. Fenchurch Street, hardwarman. *Att.* Judkin, Clifford's Inn.

Blatchford, E. Denmark Street, St. George's in the East, victualler. *Att.* Wiltshire, Broad Street.

Blurton, W. Caverswall, Staffordshire, dealer. *Att.* Wilks and Co. Warford Court.

Bound, J. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Briz, H. Queen's Buildings, Knightsbridge, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Rogers, Frib Street.

Buckler, A. Basinghall Street, factor. *Att.* Nethersole and Co. Essex Street.

Cornford, T. and G. Milford Lane, Strand, coal merchants. *Att.* Teasdale, Threadneedle Street.

Crawford, T. and W. Poplar, stone-masons. *Att.* Finchett, Great Prescott Street.

Crowder, W. Aldersbury Postern, bricklayer. *Att.* Hussey, Egnival's Inn.

Dick, Q. and J. Finsbury Square, merchants. *Att.* Wadson and Co. Austin Friars.

Eastman, T. Clement's Lane, merchant. *Att.* Pasmore, Warford Court.

Gillow, J. Preston, grocer. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn.

Gosling, S. Mark Lane, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.

Haswell, A. Haymarket, army-accountment maker. *Att.* Mills and Co. Parliament Street.

Hiams, H. Walker's Place, Lambeth Road, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, Castle Street.

Higgins, W. Great St. Helen's, wine-merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court.

Hudtwalker, H. Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.

Johnson, T. Lisson Grove, Paddington, slop-seller. *Att.* Pasmore, Warford Court.

Lewer, G. Haddenham, Bucks, carrier. *Att.* Rose and Co. Gray's Inn.

Lucky, H. Old Jewry, merchant. *Att.* Reeks, Welclose Square.

Mullett, D. Hammersmith, straw-lat manufacturer. *Att.* Castle, Farnival's Inn.

Mumford, T. and J. Skeen, Greenwich, timber-merchants. *Att.* Pearson, Temple.

Ragg, R. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn Square.

Randall, T. Oxford, linen-draper. *Att.* Chipchase and Co. Bucklersbury.

Rawling, R. Plymouth Dock, grocer. *Att.* Collett and Co. Chancery Lane.

Shuffbottom, J. Liverpool, ale and porter dealer. *Att.* Forrest, Liverpool.

Smith, J. H. Bristol, linen-draper. *Att.* Bigg, Matton Garden.

Sykes and Baker, Leeds, dyers. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Temple.

Taylor, T. Bilston, Jannper. *Att.* Egerton, Grays Inn Square.

Tucker, M. Exeter, dyer. *Att.* Collett and Co. Chancery Lane.

Webb, T. Walcot, Somerset, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Nethersole and Co. Essex Street.

Wood, J. and A. S. Stubbs, Bolton-le-Moor, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Windie, John Street, Bedford Row.

27.—Ball, W. Dudge Row, warehouseman. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Beech, R. Hertford, straw-plat dealer. *Att.* Danton and Co. Gray's Inn.

Cheshire, J. and J. Johnson, Birmingham, gun-barrel makers, &c. *Att.* Devon and Co. Grays Inn Square.

Chick, R. Darlington, feltmonger. *Att.* Wharton and Co. Temple.

Clifford, J. Fulneck, York, and J. Jackson, Queen Street, Cheshire, merchants. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.

Dorrell, W. Colchester, plumber and glazier. *Att.* Luckett, Wilson Street, Finsbury.

Grace, J. Boulph Lane, broker. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row.

Heawson, D. Wigan, and J. Barnes, Little Hampton, Cumberland, manufacturers. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.

Holland, S. and T. S. Williams, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Bordswell and Co. Liverpool.

Hurwood, W. Ballington, Essex, millwright. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.

Jacques, J. Holborn, composition-manufacturer. *Att.* Williamson and Co. Clifford's Inn.

Keough, J. King Street, St. James's, tailor. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.

Kerry, R. Eucklersbury, warehouseman. *Att.* Edge, Temple.

Leggissick, W. Depford, butcher. *Att.* Nelson and Co. King's Road, Chelsea.

Miliard, F. and J. Lee, Sire Lane, packers. *Att.* Clark and Co. Chancery Lane.

Nelson, W. C. Fetter Lane, tavern-keeper. *Att.* Taylor, Fore Street.

Nixon, R. Manchester, warehouseman. *Att.* Nabb, Manchester.

Owen, T. sen. Topsham, shipwright. *Att.* Collett and Co. Chancery Lane.

Pilbeam, W. Worth, Sussex, millwright. *Att.* Townshend, High Street, Southwark.

Poliard, W. sen. and jun. Bristol, merchants. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.

Price, C. Strand, umbrella-maker. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court, Thurgarton Street.

Robinson, J. and C. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.

Robinson, R. Cleckheaton, York, grocer. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn.

Sutton, M. Tottenham Court Road, baker. *Att.* Evans, Kennington Cross.

Travers, R. Manchester, silver-smith. *Att.* Edge, Temple.

Veale, G. and R. Paton, Banastaple, Devon, brandy-merchants. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.

Willatts, J. Gracechurch Street, hardwarman. *Att.* Wild, Castle Street, Falcon Square.

Willis, E. Stroud, Gloucestershire, draper. *Att.* Sheppard and Co. Bedford Row.

Wilson, W. Fenchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

Winter, W. Pewsey, Wilts, shopkeeper. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.

DEC. 1.—Atkins, A. Finsbury Square, merchant. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

Barker, J. Sedgeley, Stafford, nail-ironmonger. *Att.* Johnston, Temple.

Brewerton, J. Oxford, dealer. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell Square.

Brook, J. Stowmarket, Suffolk, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Marriott, Stowmarket.

Brown, R. Paul Street, Finsbury Square, baker. *Att.* Luckett, Wilson Street, Finsbury.

Browne, S. Derby, architect. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn.

Caley, J. Liverpool, sail-maker. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.

Easton, J. New Sarum, bookseller. *Att.* Luxmore, Red Lion Square.

Fletcher, T. R. Cannon Street, merchant. *Att.* Lee and Co. Three Crown Court, Southwark.

Greig, J. Charles Street, Hamstead Road, baker. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.

Gresty, R. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn.

Guston, J. Sculcoates, York, grocer. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.

Hentoch, J. Holborn, haberdasher. *Att.* Rosser and Co. Red Lion Square.
 Hutchins, S. Wigan, skinner. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Kernot, J. Bear Street, Leicester Fields, druggist. *Att.* Hindman, Aldermabury.
 King, R. F. Gracechurch Street, tobacconist. *Att.* Fisher, Broad Street.
 Lane, W. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
 Mancour, H. Maiden Lane, laceman. *Att.* Paterson, Old Broad Street.
 Pearson, J. Denholme, York, worsted-spinner. *Att.* Blake-lock, Temple.
 Rogers, J. Strand, and T. Thomas, Charterhouse Square, merchants. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.
 Samson, A. and J. Crutched Friars, merchants. *Att.* Newcomb, Vine Street, Piccadilly.
 Shearcroft, J. Gloucester Street, Queen Square, tailor. *Att.* Wilson and Co. Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Howell, S. China Terrace, Lambeth, music-seller. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Simeon, St. A. Bristol, lace-merchant. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.
 Smith, G. High Beech, Essex, victualler. *Att.* Sandford, Staple Inn.
 Tipping, R. and G. Fleming, Holden Clough, Gislburn, York, calico-printers. *Att.* Hurd, jun. Temple.
 Wildge, J. Cheltenham, horse-dealer. *Att.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Willis, G. Bath, upholsterer. *Att.* Smith, Hatton Garden.
 Wingot, W. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Clark and Co. Chancery Lane.

4.—Allen, A. C. Ironmonger Lane, merchant. *Att.* Jones and Co. Salisbury Square.
 Bailey, S. and G. Maguire, Fore Street, ironmongers. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
 Cooke, J. C. Brighton, confectioner. *Att.* Palmer, Doughty Street.
 Crawley, H. Bristol, rectifier. *Att.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
 Dagnall, T. Liverpool, comb-maker. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.
 Emington, T. and C. Bovestead, Wood Street, Cheapside, warehousemen. *Att.* Annesley and Co. Angel Court.
 Greece, G. St. Ann's, Soho, tailor. *Att.* Gray, Temple.
 Henderson, J. and A. Neilson, Milk Street, merchants. *Att.* Bug and Far, Adie Street.
 Hill, W. Cirencester, sat-merchant. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
 Phelps, W. Worcester, baker. *Att.* Price, Worcester.
 Salter, T. Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, carrier. *Att.* Wary, New Inn.

5.—Allen, W. Radpole, Dorset, innholder. *Att.* Alexander, Lincoln's Inn.
 Baile, J. Woburn Court, Bloomsbury, broker. *Att.* Martin, Vintner's Hall.
 Beadley, W. Belper, Derby, innkeeper. *Att.* Vickers, Derby.
 Bennett, J. and R. Hatchman, Denham Springs, Lancashire, calico-printers. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
 Berry, G. Barnsey, York, linen-manufacturer. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.
 Billington, J. Coberidge, Stafford, potter. *Att.* Barber, Fetter Lane.
 Boone, J. Piccadilly, hat-laberdasher. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Walbrook.
 Bradley, A. Strand, umbrella-maker. *Att.* Mayhew, Symon's Inn.
 Butler, E. Buckingham, plumber. *Att.* Rogers, Friar Street, Soho.
 Clemmons, J. and C. Price, Fickett Street, cheesemongers. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court.
 Cole, T. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher. *Att.* James, Bucklersbury.
 Cooke, J. Middle Street, Cloth Fair, wine-merchant. *Att.* Jones and Co. Salisbury Square.
 Dick, H. Gosport, navy agent. *Att.* Bicasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Eastham, R. and R. Marsden, Clithero, Lancashire, calico-printers. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
 Ellis, W. Dove Row, Hackney Fields, Middlesex, carpenter. *Att.* Hicks, Welclose Square.
 Goddall, C. Royal Exchange, ale-merchant. *Att.* Caton and Co. Aldergate Street.
 Goff, M. Wandsworth, millwright. *Att.* Jupp, London Wall.
 Gray, J. Nelson Terrace, City Road, broker. *Att.* Jesse, Fumival's Inn.
 Hart, W. Fulham, cloth-dresser. *Att.* Kinsey, Fumival's Inn.
 Hesketh, R. Fleetwood Williams, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Houlding, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Hughes, T. Lodgegate Hill, bookseller. *Att.* Shepherd, Bartlett's Buildings.

Jackson, G. Tottenham Court Road, oil and colour man. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.
 Lambert, G. and T. Francis, Mile End Road, coachmakers. *Att.* West, Red Lion Street, Wapping.
 Lecky, H. and C. Bush, Old Jewry, merchants. *Att.* Recks, Welclose Square.
 Meison, E. Aldermanbury, wholesale linen-draper. *Att.* Chipchase and Co. Bucklersbury.
 Muston, W. Chalfont St. Peters, Bucks, plate-glass dealer. *Att.* Scott, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
 Oates, E. Rotherhithe, manager. *Att.* Kirkham and Co. Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street.
 Poigalse, J. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
 Robertson, J. and J. Stein, Lawrence Pountney Hill, merchants. *Att.* Lane, Lawrence Pountney Hill.
 Sargent, J. Trowbridge, clothier. *Att.* Scudamore, Temple.
 Sherfield, J. Oxford, draper. *Att.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate Street.
 Smets, G. South Molton Street, merchant. *Att.* Chipchase and Co. Bucklersbury.
 Stinchcombe, W. Bristol, cabinet-maker. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
 Wilson, M. R. Hesketh Fleetwood Williams, Liverpool, and B. Harrison, Island of News, merchants. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Woodhouse, W. Noble Street, Falcon Square, victualler. *Att.* Windus and Co. Southampton Buildings.

11.—Altree, H. R. Brighton, undertaker. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.
 Bainbridge, W. W. Fletcher, and J. Barber, Barnes, Surrey, soap manufacturers. *Att.* Bennett, Dean's Court, Doctor's Commons.
 Bird, T. Manchester, cotton-merchant. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
 Browne, J. Carlisle, and M. Browne, jun. Pettef Green, Cumberland, manufacturers. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Walbrook.
 Clitham, R. Stockport, Cheshire, check-manufacturer. *Att.* Hewitt and Co. Manchester.
 Clay, J. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Martin, Hull.
 Collins, E. St. Mary Axe, boot and shoemaker. *Att.* Recks, Welclose Square.
 Cope, J. Newcastle under Line, mercer. *Att.* Wilson, Temple.
 Danks, T. sen. Osbury, Shropshire, victualler. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.
 Davy, J. and M. Bread Street, merchants. *Att.* Sarel, Surrey Street, Strand.
 Foden, J. Chester, linen-draper. *Att.* Philpot and Co. Temple.
 Hill, T. Brighton, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Pike, Air Street, Piccadilly.
 Hoskin, R. Croydon, Surrey, linen-draper. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.
 Johnson, R. Lane-end, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
 Kirk, W. and W. Brentham, Leeds, merchants. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.
 Les, C. Dowgate Hill, merchant. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
 Littlewood, J. Mortimer Street, butcher. *Att.* Jennings and Co. Carey Street.
 McCamley, P. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Miller, W. Bath, grocer. *Att.* Sheppard and Co. Bedford Row.
 Miller, W. jun. Liverpool, tailor. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Moore, J. Tottenham, Stafford, dealer in horses. *Att.* Coleman, Horsesey Row, Islington.
 Nathan, M. Goustrade Street, tailor. *Att.* Wild and Co. Falcon Square.
 Pearse, W. C. Newton Abbott, Devon, linen-draper. *Att.* Fairbank, Staple Inn.
 Roberts, A. Nantwich, innkeeper. *Att.* Keightley, Liverpool.
 Spencer, W. Whetstone, Leicestershire, hosier. *Att.* Taylor, Southampton Buildings.
 Taylor, T. Dover Court, Essex, miller. *Att.* Cutting, Bartlett's Buildings.
 Watmough, J. Liverpool, ironmonger. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Woolcott, W. Wandsworth Road, Lambeth, builder. *Att.* Sarel, Surrey Street, Strand.

15.—Acton, R. Manchester, cornfactor. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
 Ashton, R. Bideford, Devon, linen-draper. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Bazeley, A. Okehampton, Devon, grocer. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Framley, J. Essex Wharf, Strand, coal-merchant. *Att.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate Street.

Chatfield, G. Westbourne, Sussex, fishmonger. *Att.* Biscadale and Co. New Inn.
 Cowell, R. Smithfield Bars, salesman. *Att.* Syddall, Aldersgate Street.
 Edwards, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Epps, F. Seven Oaks, Kent, ironmonger. *Att.* Mowbray, Bank Side, Southwark.
 Flint, J. and A. Stafford, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
 Fry, Z. Canterbury, woolstapler. *Att.* Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street.
 Gowland, S. Commercial Road, boot and shoe-maker. *Att.* Dixon and Co. Paternoster Row.
 Hawkshood, R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Heslop, Manchester.
 Hais, B. Enfield, linen-draper. *Att.* Warner, Old Broad Street.
 Hooper, W. Kingwood, scrivener. *Att.* Emly, Temple.
 How, J. Worthing, Sussex, plumber. *Att.* Briggs, Essex Street, Strand.
 Hume, J. Bath, bookseller. *Att.* Highmore, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
 Jones, J. Hastings, Sussex, linen-draper. *Att.* Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street.
 Madcock, W. Liverpool, soap-boiler. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.
 Orrell, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.
 Papps, J. Bockington, dyer. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Parkes, E. Birmingham, currier. *Att.* Constable, Symond's Inn.
 Robinson, J. Dalston, Cumberland, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Walbrook.
 Richardson, T. Southbersted, Sussex, brewer. *Att.* Few and Co. Henrietta Street.
 Bowedell, M. Micham, Surrey, corn-merchant. *Att.* Netfield, Norfolk Street, Strand.
 Shapp, J. Wilcot, Somerset, carpenter. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Spurrier, W. A. Britol, mercer. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn Place.
 Strong, W. Bath, saddler. *Att.* Franks, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.
 Tyson, D. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Chambrey, Chapel Street, Bedford Row.
 Waterhouse, J. Union Street, Mary-le-Bone, upholsterer. *Att.* Greenhill, Gray's Inn Square.
 Weddle, J. G. Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, cornfactor. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court.
 18.—Bennett, S. Bath, upholsterer. *Att.* Highmore, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
 Birch, J. and J. Manchester, cotton-merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
 Bray, R. Brighton, timber-merchant. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.
 Carter, J. Poplar, slopseller. *Att.* Fryer, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
 Chambers, E. Watlington, Kent, shop-keeper. *Att.* Debarry and Co. Temple.
 Dixon, H. Manchester, joiner. *Att.* Lovell, Gray's Inn.
 Donbavand, R. Warrington, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Cloughton and Co. Warrington.
 Dredlow, N. Brighton, vintner. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.
 Fawcett, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Gilbert, H. and W. Sanders, Birmham, Devon, merchants. *Att.* Luxmore, Red Lion Square.
 Hall, J. Bristol, ironmonger. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
 Highett, J. Trinsaran, Carmarthen, coal-merchants. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Hopkins, T. Crop Hall, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Huntsman, M. and A. Louth. *Att.* Parber, Gray's Inn Square.
 Irwin, J. Church Court, Clements Lane, merchant. *Att.* Gatty and Co. Angel Court.
 Kestley, G. Fleet Street, bookseller. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.
 Keene, A. Bath, bookseller. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
 Millard, J. Bristol, baker. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's Inn.
 Newsom, W. Bristol, inn-holder. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Temple.
 Nathan, M. Goulstone Street, Whitechapel, tailor. *Att.* Wilde, Castle Street, Falcon Square.
 Parsons, J. Sawbridgeworth, Herts, dealer. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
 Peck, S. Gravesend, painter. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
 Penford, J. Kingwood, Southampton, meal-man. *Att.* Roe, Temple.
 Phillips, W. Brighton, builder. *Att.* Wilde and Co. Castle Street, Falcon Square.

Thomas, H. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Warrand and Co. Castle Court, Budge Row.
 Wood, W. Framwellgate, Durham, muslin-manufacturer. *Att.* Haine, Temple.
 Wildgoose, C. St. Philip's and St. Jacob's, Gloucestershire, coal-merchant. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants Inn.

CERTIFICATES.

Abel, F. Ingram Court, merchant.
 Ackery, S. Liverpool, woollen-draper.
 Alvey, S. Spalding, inn-keeper.
 Ball, R. Bridge Road, Lambeth, linen-draper.
 Bartalozzi, G. Wells Street, printers.
 Bainbridge, T. Manchester, muslin-manufacturer.
 Benler, J. Durham, hatter.
 Best, E. jun. Birmingham, merchant.
 Blandy, E. Lycombe, dealer.
 Brandon, J. and S. Cortesor, Leadenhall, merchants.
 Briggs, G. J. Gravesend, slopseller.
 Browne, J. H. Fish Street Hill, merchant.
 Canning, H. Broad Street, merchant.
 Cardes, W. Brewood, Staffordshire, lock-maker.
 Clapham, R. W. Liverpool, tallow-chandler.
 Crickmore, T. Skinner Street, pewterer.
 Davey, E. W. Rotherhithe, ship-joiner.
 Davies, T. Haverlondwest, mercer.
 Dawson, J. Craven Buildings, Drury Lane, scrivener.
 Dove, R. Monmouth Street, victualler.
 Doward, S. Shetfield, grocer.
 Drake, F. Plymouth Dock, baker.
 Duncan, A. Liverpool, draper.
 Field, W. Trowbridge, Wilts, inn-holder.
 Fleming, H. Hanway Street, Oxford Street, jeweller.
 Freeman, Sykes and Freeman, Bermondsey, leather-factors.
 Gill, J. Mary le-Bone Street, leather-cutter.
 Haigh, S. Manchester, merchant.
 Hall, R. Swansea, dealer.
 Hamilton, F. Old Broad Street, underwriter.
 Han and Jackson, Redcross Street, Southwark, rectifying-distillers.
 Hancock, A. Sheffield, grocer.
 Harker, M. Oakham, Rutland, mercer.
 Harvey, W. Chiswell Street, currier.
 Haywood, J. Wood Street, Cuckspide, wholesale linen draper.
 Healey, S. Liverpool, merchant.
 Heath, R. jun. London Road, Southwark, coach-maker.
 Hicklin, H. Stockport, victualler.
 Hollanby, W. Leadenhall Street, librarian.
 Hudson, H. Newgate Street, tavern keeper.
 Hutchinson, W. Smiths Buildings, Leadenhall Street, wine-merchant.
 Jackson, S. Windover, linen-draper.
 Jackson, F. jun. Great Brudell, York, druggist.
 Jones, R. Albion Street, Blackfriars Road, merchant.
 Jones, T. Birmingham, tailor.
 Keyce, T. and C. P. Wyatt, Longburn, Ward Chambers, merchants.
 Knight, J. B. Fore Street, cheesemonger.
 Luke, Whitehall and Jenkins, Westminstfield, wholesale linen-draper.
 Mackenzie, A. Hamond Court, Mincing Lane, wine-merchant.
 Mahony, D. Tottenham Court Road, victualler.
 Mc'Nair, A. Abchurch Lane, merchant.
 Moore, W. Westminstfield, oil-man.
 Nixon, R. Saiderhush, dealer in horses.
 Nokes, T. Froth Street, Soho, pastry-cook.
 O'Donoghue, B. Widscombe, Somerset, wine-merchant.
 Phillips, T. M. and W. Fryford, Wilts, meamen.
 Phillips, Sir R. Bridge Street, bookseller.
 Powell, J. Halifax, salt-dealer.
 Rickman, R. Dockhead, Surrey, china-man.
 Robertson, R. Stourbridge, druggist.
 Robertson, W. Great St. Helens, wine-merchant.
 Salmonson, A. Wellclose Square, merchant.
 Sparks, W. Hunts Court, Castle Street, Leicester Fields, currier.
 Spicer, J. Folkestone, mariner.
 Storey, J. and R. St. Margarets Hill, Southwark, merchant.
 Stroud, J. Swansea, banker.
 Taylor, P. Biasted, Kent, paper-maker.
 Taylor, J. Kings Road, whitesmith.
 Terry, R. Hadleigh, Suffolk, mercer.
 Tettsall, J. Chaddeley, Orbet, Worcester, tailor.
 Thacker, J. Bury St. Edmunds, brandy-merchant.
 Treasway, sheppard and Co. Basing Lane, merchants.
 Thurston, S. Ipswich, maltster.
 Von Duornick, Griffith and Donovan, Well Street, soap-manufacturers.
 Westlake, J. Gosport, baker.
 Whitebrook, W. Crutched Friars, wine-merchant.
 Woolcombe, W. and W. Rotherhithe, ship-builder.
 Young, H. George Street, Brick Lane, victuaier.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

1810.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. 24	5 2	5 4	5 6	7 2	0 0
Dec. 1	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	0 0
8	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	0 0
15	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Nov. 24	4 0	4 2	5 0	6 10	0 0
1	3 10	4 2	6 6	7 0	0 0
Dec. 8	3 10	4 2	6 6	6 10	0 0
15	3 10	4 0	6 6	7 0	0 0

	St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nov. 24	9 0 0	3 0 0	8 10 0	2 15 0
Dec. 1	8 15 0	3 0 0	8 5 0	2 15 0
8	8 10 0	3 0 0	8 5 0	2 15 0
15	8 10 0	3 0 0	8 5 0	2 15 0

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	23d.	Flat Ordinary	18d.
Dressing Hides	21	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.	
Crop Hides for cut. 21		per dozen	35
		Ditto, 50 to 70—39	

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
 Soap, yellow, 70s.; mottled, 96s.; curd,
 100s. Candles, per dozen, 12s.; moulds, 13s.

Nov. 24	20,874 quarters.	Average	84s. 11½d.
Dec. 1	17,292	—	85 7½
8	13,446	—	89 9½
15	14,532	—	89 10

Nov. 24	14,654 sacks.	Average	88s. 0d.
Dec. 1	17,250	—	88 8
8	16,872	—	92 10
15	18,456	—	92 9½

Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quatern.	
Nov. 24	4s. 11d.	2s.	5½d.	1s. 2½d.	
Dec. 1	4 11	2	5½	1 2½	
8	4 11	2	5½	1 2½	
15	4 11	2	5½	1 2½	

* The highest price of the market.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 2	0 to	2 10 0
Ditto pearl.....	2 8	0	2 14 0
Barilla.....	1 10	0	2 0 0
Brandy, Coniac....gal.	0 9	0	0 9 10
Campfire, refined....lb.	0 6	6	0 7 0
Ditto unrefined....cwt.	28	0	0 31 0
Cochineal, garbled....lb.	1 10	0	1 18 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 4	0	0 6 0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	{ uncertain.		
Ditto ordinary.....	{		
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1	9	0 1 11
Ditto Jamaica.....	0 1	2	0 1 3
Ditto Smyrna....	0 1	0	0 1 1
Ditto East-India....	0 2	0	0 2 4
Currants, Zant....cwt.	3	0	3 14 0
Elephants' Teeth.....	22	0	0 30 0
—Scivelloes.....	14	0	0 17 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	78	0	0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	70	0	0 0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	10	0	0 0 0
Geneva, Hollands....gal.	0 8	3	0 8 9
Ditto English.....	0 10	6	0 12 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	9	0	0 0 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	68	0	0 76 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	68	0	0 80 0
Hops.....bag	4 10	0	5 12 0
Indigo, Caracca.....lb.	0 8	0	0 13 0
Ditto East-India....	0 4	3	0 11 6
Iron, British bars, ..ton	16	0	0 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	25	0	0 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	22	0	0 23 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	35	0	0 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	39	0	0 0 0

COALS.	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 24	52s. 0d. to 66s. 0d.	47s. 0d. to 61s. 0d.
Dec. 1	53 0	58 6
8	50 0	55 6
15	51 0	56 0
		48 6
		63 0

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Nov. 21	5 o'clock Morning.	56	47	29.40	0 Rain
22	47	47	45	,65	0 Rain
23	45	53	47	,76	21 Fair
24	47	50	46	,65	0 Rain
25	44	49	41	,56	10 Showery
26	43	44	41	,25	0 Rain
27	41	47	42	,20	12 Fair
28	40	45	39	,01	21 Fair
29	36	43	37	,23.98	0 Rain
30	35	42	34	,29.25	17 Fair
Dec. 1	34	38	36	,50	12 Fair
2	32	36	31	,90	10 Fair
3	30	37	40	,85	0 Rain
4	42	44	44	,90	8 Fair
5	45	49	47	,89	10 Fair
6	47	50	44	,46	0 Rain
7	44	47	35	,30	6 Fair
8	37	42	39	,61	0 Rain
9	29	35	31	,87	10 Fair
10	35	40	36	,23	0 Rain
11	36	38	30	,80	5 Fair
12	35	46	42	,30	0 Rain
13	46	52	47	,85	10 Fair
14	48	48	43	,50	5 Stormy
15	40	46	36	,86	15 Fair
16	37	43	35	,30.30	10 Cloudy
17	41	49	47	,08	7 Cloudy
18	48	46	45	,29.40	0 Rain
19	41	40	36	,51	9 Fair
20	37	44	43	,62	0 Rain

Prices Current, December 20th, 1810.

Lead, white.....ton	49	0	0 to	0 0 0
Logwood chips.....ton	16	0	0	17 0 0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	5	0	0	5 15 0
Mahogany.....ft.	0	1	6	0 1 11
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	20	0	0	21 0 0
Ditto spermaceti.....ton	105	0	0	0 0 0
Ditto whale.....	40	0	0	0 0 0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3 10	0	0	4 10 0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	0 19	0	0	0 0 0
Raisins, bloom....cwt.	4	0	0	7 0 0
Rice, Carolina.....	1	0	0	1 4 0
Rum, Jamaica.....gal.	0 4	6	0	0 6 9
Ditto Leeward Island	0 3	8	0	0 4 4
Saltpetre, East-India,cwt.	3 16	6	0	0 0 0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2 9	0	0	3 0 0
Silk, raw, Ditto....	1 11	0	0	2 5 0
Tallow, English.....cwt.	0	0	0	0 0 0
Ditto, Russia, white..	3 5	0	0	0 0 0
Ditto—, yellow..	3 8	0	0	0 0 0
Tar, Stockholm.....bar.	2 10	0	0	0 0 0
Tin in blocks.....cwt.	8 11	0	0	0 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.	0 0	3½	0	0 7
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0	2½	0	0 8
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	10 10	0	0	0 0 0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	38	0	0	39 0 0
Wine, Red Port.....pipel	105	0	0	110 0 0
Ditto Lisbon.....	94	0	0	98 0 0
Ditto Madeira.....	90	0	0	120 0 0
Ditto Vidonia.....	75	0	0	78 0 0
Ditto Calcevella.....	100	0	0	0 0 0
Ditto Sherry.....butt.	80	0	0	100 0 0
Ditto Mountain.....	75	0	0	80 0 0
Ditto Claret.....hogs.	70	0	0	90 0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-6 — Ditto at sight, 30-8 — Rotterdam, 9-12 — Hambur-h, 28-6 — Altona, 28-7 — Paris, 1 day's date, 20-2 — Ditto, 2 us. 20-6 — Madrid, in paper — Ditto, eff. — Cadiz, in paper, — Cadiz, eff. 44 — Bilbao, — — Palermo, per oz. 125 — Leghorn, 58 — Genoa, 54 — Venice, eff 52 — Naples, 42 — Lisbon, 64 — Oporto, 65 — Dublin, percent. 94 — Cork do. 104 — Agio B. of Holland, — per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th November, to 20th December, 1810.

1810.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Consols.	4 p. Cons.	1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Data Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	3-1-4 B. Excheg.	2 Lottery.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Nov. 21	21345	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	183	27 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
22	20244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	182	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
23	22445	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
24	22445	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
25	26344	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	182 1/2	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
26	27345	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
27	28245	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
28	29245	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
29	29245	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	26 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
30	3243	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	48 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	21 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
1 Dec.	4244	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	183 1/2	21 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
2	5	—	—	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	21 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
3	6	—	—	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	21 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
4	7245	—	—	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	4 1/2 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
5	8	—	—	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	4 1/2 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
6	10	56 1/2	56 1/2	68 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	17 1/2	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
7	11244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
8	12	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	21 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
9	13244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	21 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
10	14244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
11	15244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
12	17	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
13	18244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
14	19244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—
15	20244	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1003	—	5 d	—	—	—	20 p	—	—	—	—	—	67 1/2	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, December 20th, 1810.
(Brit. ships), ret. 5l. — Jamaica to U. S. of America.
 At 12 s. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l. — To East-Indies, out and home. — East-Indies to London. — Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
 At 20 s. Southern Whale-fishery.
 At 25 s. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.
London Premiums of Insurance, December 20th, 1810.
(Brit. ships), ret. 2l. — From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, (American ships).
 At 5 s. To Madeira to U. S. of America. — At 6 s. Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l. — At 8 s. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c. — Jamaica, or Leeward Islands — Brazil and So. America, return 4l.
 At 10 s. Senegambia — U. S. of America, return 1 1/2 s. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
 At 2 s. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.
 At 3 s. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c. — From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford. — Bengal, Madras, or China.
 At 4 s. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.)

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in December, 1810 (to the 24th) at the Offices of Mr Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Darnant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £760, dividing £40 nett per Annum. — Coventry, £855, dividing at the rate of £32 per Share. — Swansea, £167; the last dividend £8 per Share. — Monmouthshire, £129 with £2 10s. Half Yearly dividend. — Grand Junction, £267. £256. £260, without the Half Yearly dividend of £3. — Kennet and Avon, £42. — Wilts and Berks, £45. 10s. — Rochdale, £52. 10s. — Ellesmere, £73. to £75. — Union, £96. — Lancaster, £46. — Ashby-de-la-Zouch £24. — Basingstoke, £45 3s. — Worcester and Birmingham old shares £38. — New Ditto, par — Grand Surrey, £72. — Croydon, £35. £34. — West-India Dock Stock, £165. — London Dock, £123 10s. £122. 10s. — Commercial Dock, £72. — Albion Assurance £60. — London Institution, £68. 5s. — Surrey Institution, £23 2s. — Covent-Garden New Theatre Shares, £300. £510.